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HUNGARIAN, ALGERIAN PRESIDENTS' VISIT ANNOUNCED

PY301438 Paris AFP in Spanish 1307 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially announced here today that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who will visit Argentina between 8 and 10 October and on 27 and 28 October, respectively, will be official guests of the Argentine Government. The two visitors will meet with President Raul Alfonsin and will address bilateral issues.

NAVY CHIEF ON ALFONSIN TRAVELS, MILITARY NEEDS

PY301532 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] La Plata, 26 Sep (NA) -- Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa today said at the Rio Santiago Navy School that the announced meeting between Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban President Fidel Castro is "absolutely reasonable because it is beyond the ideological differences that may separate us from that country."

The Navy chief made this statement to journalists at the end of a ceremony during which he bid farewell to 70 Navy captains who retired in 1984 and 1985 and presented them with medals and certificates. Before attending a protocol meeting with the retired Navy officers, Vice Admiral Arosa agreed to chat with reporters to whom he said that he is "concerned" about the present socioeconomic situation of the country, "as are all Argentines, but I have not lost hope that the panorama will improve." Arosa added that "these are hard times in view of the situation we are experiencing and there are no signs that there will be an easy or rapid solution."

The Navy chief described as "cause for concern" the present state of the Navy's technical equipment, particularly regarding the spare parts needed for ships. He said that this is due to "budget reasons." He said that "we are constantly looking for solutions in this regard." Arosa said that the Skylab [as received] planes that were lost during the Malvinas War "have not been replaced" and he announced that there are plans to purchase an unspecified number of a "more modern version of these planes."

Vice Adm Arosa stated that the program to build Meko-type missile frigates, under German license, "continues, although not at the pace we would like because we must keep in mind the situation the country is in." He said that the same attitude was adopted regarding the plan to build submarines in Argentina, which are under construction. He said that the first submarine to be totally built in Argentina will be in operation within 2 years.

Asked about the Navy's need to have a satellite for exclusively strategic defense purposes, Arosa said: "I think there are other national priority needs." However, the Navy chief said that "of course there is another issue which is also very important, and that is access to technology for specific defense purposes." Arosa warned that "a big mistake is made by not trying to breach the technology gap with the more advanced countries, but the installation of a satellite at this time, in view of the present circumstances, is not of vital importance to the country."

Arosa also denied that he had received an offer to suggest the name of an Argentine Navy pilot to participate in a space flight proposed by the Soviet Union. He said: "If someone had access to such technology, it would be very positive for the country but I have not received such an offer and I do not have any volunteers."

Regarding the announced meeting that Alfonsin and Castro will hold during the stopover that the Argentine president will make on his return from the Soviet Union, Arosa said that this is "absolutely reasonable." Arosa added that "beyond the ideological differences that may exist, there is a need to strengthen diplomatic ties, particularly in view of our economic needs, and there is no need to confuse things.

IMPORTANCE OF JOINT ARMED FORCES MANEUVERS NOTED

PY010141 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1755 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Parana, 30 Sep (NA) — Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso and the chiefs of staff of the three branches of the Armed Forces today agreed on the importance of holding joint maneuvers so as "to achieve a better training of the cadres" and to improve firepower.

The defense secretary and the chiefs of staff of the Army, General Hector Rios Erenu; of the Navy, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa; and of the Air Force, General Ernesto Crespo, made this statement while observing the first joint military maneuvers carried out since the Malvinas war. These maneuvers ended today with a mock occupation of Denis Island, located approximately 150 km from Parana, which is on the eastern border of the Parana River.

General Crespo noted that "the independence of the branches of the Armed Forces inevitably leads to failure." He added that "proof of this is the experience we had during the Malvinas war."

For his part, Navy Chief of Staff Ramon Arosa said that "the holding of these kinds of maneuvers will allow us to fully develop our nation's defense potential," but he warned that "it is necessary for each force to acquire the necessary ability to fulfill its tasks." He said that "it will always be necessary to rely on the effort of the three branches of the Armed Forces and these maneuvers are the proper path to follow." He said that "we must complement each other in our efforts to seek joint solutions to common problems affecting the Armed Forces."

Gen Rios Erenu noted that the maneuver "entailed a great effort and professional training and it showed our will to continue treading a common path in the future." He added that "the computerized range finding for the infantry is an experimental element that will yield positive results in the future".

Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso noted that the Defense Ministry aspires to achieve the integration of the three branches of the Armed Forces, and confirmed that there are plans to hold similar maneuvers at least once a year. He also said that there "must be a total" integration and that "there cannot be any differences in hierarchies or grades." Mosso also advocated overcoming disagreements between civilians and the military.

MINISTER ON CONTACTS WITH CHILE; DEA OFFICIALS

PY301431 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez has reported that the Bolivian-Chilean Work Commission yesterday began a meeting to seek rapprochement between the two countries.

Valdez added that the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers have not met yet but that the commission has begun meeting in Washington to seek rapprochement. Valdez indicated that he hopes an agreement favorable to both countries will be reached. He said that rapprochement is a very delicate issue and any information in this regard should be handled appropriately in order to avoid making mistakes or giving the wrong information to the Bolivian people.

Changing the subject, Valdez said with regard to the Huanchaca case that the DEA officials will have to answer through the U.S. Embassy all the questions of the special congresional committee. Valdez added that the Foreign Ministry is also willing to explain the diplomatic status of the DEA officials, and said that there is nothing illegal about their presence.

INTERIOR MINISTER REACTS TO COMMITTEE'S REQUEST

PY302115 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has regretted that, during an investigation into the Huanchaca case, a congressional committee asked that the Bolivian police chief be prohibited from leaving the country. Berthelemy added that being prohibited to leave the country is a legal issue under the jurisdiction of a judge, and in some cases under the comptroller general's office, therefore the committee's request to the Ministry was not appropriate.

Barthelemy also stated that it is ridiculous to assume that high ranking officers in the Bolivian Police would leave the country because of an investigation that has not yet concluded. There is no reason, therefore, for this request. The minister pointed out that the committee's mistake of involving high ranking members of the police among the guilty, without any evidence, is regrettable. He added that the accusation does not only involve individuals but also the institution, and from that point of view it is regrettable that the congressional committee investigating the Huanchaca case made such a mistake. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Barthelemy did not deny that the involvement of the police chief in the Huanchaca case has created displeasure among the Bolivian Police. He added that the police chief should not be allowed to leave the country.

BARTHELEMY DISCUSSES NEW DRUG AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

PY302240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1738 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Bolivian Interior Minster Fernando Barthelemy has reported that the U.S. and Bolivian Governments are now negotiating the terms of a new agreement for the reduction of coca crops and the strengthening of the struggle against drug trafficking.

Barthelemy revealed this information at the end of a meeting the interior and planning ministers, and technical advisers of institutional and nonofficial organizations held with U.S. Ambassador to La Paz Edgar Rowell. Barthelemy said that this is the second meeting held to "find adequate and real formulas for an overall program for the reduction of coca leaf production and for the struggle against drug trafficking." According to the minister, these meetings will lead to other "more convenient and more beneficial" agreements in the struggle against drug trafficking.

The Bolivian opposition has gone to Congress to criticize the agreement between the Bolivian and U.S. Governments. The agreement consists of a joint action which includes U.S. troops specialized in the struggle against drug trafficking. Barthelemy states: "If there is anyone who can find better conditions for aid and participation than those granted by the United States, let him find them." According to the minister, Bolivia has lost its negotiating capacity because it is a poor and dependent country, and because the commitments assumed by previous governments have not been fulfilled. He added: "When a Bolivian delegation explains to representatives of a government or of other organizations the need for support, all our interlocutors usually do is listen, they do not really understand the situation due to a lack of confidence." U.S. Ambassador Edgar Rowell states that the meetings with Bolivian Government officials seek to find new development projects as substitutes for coca crops.

UN-SPONSORED PROJECT TO REPLACE COCA CROPS

PY241234 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The United Nations has begun a large-scale project aimed at replacing coca cultivation with coffee in Norte Yungas and Sud Yungas provinces, La Paz Department, thus curbing the illegal use of coca leaves.

La Paz Department Prefect Angel Gomez has reported that the project is being implemented in compliance with an agreement signed between the Bolivian Government and the United Nations.

Praising this project, Gomez explained that "experimental stations, greenhouses, irrigation ditches, potable water systems, agricultural development, and educational projects for local children are being implemented.

Gomez states the United Nations has so far granted 1,800 loans in dollars to different communities such as Coroico, Santa Ana, Miraflores, Machacamarca, Chuma, San Jeronimo, San Pedro, San Cristobal, and others.

The La Paz prefect expressed his support for this type of activity because it contributes to the development of this region of La Paz Departement by showing the peasants new ways of production that are legal.

In addition, Gomez said that this program constitutes indirect support for the tasks being conducted by "Mobile Units fo Rural Areas" (UMOPAR) forces in the Palos Blancos and Yungas areas.

For its part, the prefecture continues assisting the victims of the recent floods in the plateau area with the support of the EEC, OFINAL [expansion unknown], Caritas [International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Works], and other institutions. [passage omitted]

INTERVIEW WITH NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

PY010152 Brasilia EBN in Portuguese 2031 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Belo Horizonte, 29 Sep (EBN) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Brazil Jorge Moliere today stated during an interview at the state Government House, that more countries should join the Contadora Group "because in the mediation of this organization rests the hope of a peaceful and negotiated solution for Central America." He also condemned the attitude of the U.S. Government in the region, stating that "terrorist attitudes or large subsidies to rebel groups will not provided a solution."

Moliere also praised the relations between Nicaragua and Brazil, saying that "they are at an excellent level" and that the Brazilian Government has already reopened a $6 million credit line that will be used to buy agricultural machinery and "especially to obtain equipment and technology for the development of our forestry engineering."

The ambassador said that every country in the world is helping Nicaragua "in these difficult times" adding that this support "is coming even from U.S. cultural and religious organizations." On the economic boycott established by the United States, Jorge Moliere said that Nicaragua "is forced to look for an alternative source for the supply of goods. Brazil seems to us to be the best option, mainly because Nicaragua exports agricultural products."

On the recent incident involving militants of the Workers Party (PT), who robbed a bank to obtain money for Nicaragua, the ambassador said: "We are completely against this type of activity, which does not lead to anything and compromises our government. It is better not to give us any help, if such methods are used to get it."

Regarding the closure of the daily LA PRENSA, Jorge Moliere said that "this daily, financed by the United States, will be allowed to circulate again only after Washington ends its armed and economic aggression against Nicaragua." He made clear that the prohibition is "a temporary measure, and the closure depends on the attitude of the U.S. Government."

IRANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS MINISTERS

PY302 49 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[By Glaucio Veloso]

[Text] Iranian Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Besharati last weekend arrived in Brazil. Today he will meet Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, with whom he will discuss, among other topics, the reactivation of the Brazil-Iran mixed commission which has only met once, in 1979.

Besharati will also meet Agriculture Minister Iris Resende, who recently visited Tehran. They will discuss the use of Brazilian technology for sugarcane cultivation in Iran. Besharati will today visit Senate President Jose Fragelli.

Brazilian annual sales to Iran currently stand at a little more than $200 million, but previously they surpassed $300 million.

Besharati's visit to Brazil coincides with that of Iraqi minister for military affairs 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, who is visiting Sao Jose dos Campos in Sao Paulo State, where most of the Brazilian war industry is concentrated. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry did not confirm if it will sell weapons to Iraq. Concerning Iran, the position is clear: the Brazilian Government traditionally does not sell weapons to this country.

The Iranian deputy minister will end his visit to Brazil tomorrow in Sao Paulo, where he will visit the Institute of Technological Research and the Krupp Heavy Equipment Installations. He will then leave for Lima, Peru.

Acting Itamaraty spokesman Fernando Mello Barreto yesterday again denied reports that Brazil is negotiating a chemical weapons deal with Iraq. According to Mello Barreto, such a sale would violate the Geneva Convention. Brazil strongly condems the use of chemical weapons.

PRESIDENT SARNEY REJECTS CONIN RESOLUTIONS

PY260406 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo in Portuguese 0200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Tonight President Sarney met with Civilian Household Minister Marcos Maciel, Military Household Minister Bayma Denys, and SNI [National Service for Intelligence] Chief General Ivan de Souza Mendes. After the meeting, the president decided to reject and return to the National Informatics and Automation Council, CONIN, the most important part of its resolution on the software marketing.

Things evolved in this way: Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer was accused of approving several provisions in the resolution about the software market without the CONIN's approval. Such regulations were published in the Official Gazette on 22 September, and provoked protests among CONIN members.

What stirred most criticism is that the software was supposed to be registered with the SEI, Special Secretariat of Informatics, before being placed in the market. Those who objected to this resolution believe that this measure annuls the copyright regulation. Minister Archer rejected such accusations today, and President Sarney decided to reject the CONIN resolution.

[Begin Presidential Spokesman Cesar Mesquita recording] CONIN is an advisory group to the president. In order for CONIN's resolutions to be valid, they must first be approved by presidential decree. The president approved CONIN resolution No. 26 and rejected resolutions No. 1 and 2. [end recording] The presidential spokesman also said that the president considered Minister Archer's attitude to be correct. Sarney also said that Archer followed the normal procedure in making decisions.

TRADE OFFENSIVE WITH EASTERN EUROPE ANNOUNCED

PY301605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1357 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Sep (EFE) -- IT was officially announced today that Brazil has started a trade offensive with the Eastern European countries. This was marked by the signing of an agreement with the FRG [as received] increasing bilateral trade to $1.5 billion over the next 4 years.

Thompson Florez, head of the Brazilian delegation that participated in the 6th Meeting of the Bilateral Commission which concluded on 26 September, said that the offensive provides for the participation of Brazilian firms in industrial shows in Budapest and Moscow and the visit of a delegation to the Soviet Union.

According to the agreements signed with the GDR delegation, led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Wilhelm Bastian, an increase is foreseen in the volume of trade between the two countries from $200 million to $1.5 billion. "We want to change the image of Brazilian foreign trade with that of the world by increasing our sales of different products, and we want to stop being known providers of raw materials," Florez said.

The balance of trade between the two nations has been favorable to the GDR, according to the statistics of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. In 1981 Brazilian purchases amounted to $67 million and the purchases to $140 million. [sentence as received] In 1983 exports amounted to $190 million and imports $92 million. In 1983 the GDR's purchases were up to $165 million and its sales reached $78 million. In the last 2 years Brazilian imports were $197 million and its exports were $319 million.

The new agreement, Thompson Florez said, calls for an increase in the exchange of new products, such as orange juice, shoes, and household appliances from Brazil, and industrial machinery and chemicals from the GDR.

The two countries have agreed to set up their first joint company. The firm will import machinery for the Brazilian textile industry. In the future this machinery will be assembled in Brazil with the necessary transfer of technology.

Florez stressed the fact that this agreement is the first step of a Brazilian trade offensive in Eastern Europe. He added that industrial fairs with 20 nontraditional Brazilian products will be held in Leipzig and Moscow. A total of 50 Brazilian businessmen and government officials traveled today to Moscow to participate in the Brazilian fair, which aims to show new technology advances in several fields. The Brazilian representatives will be received in Moscow by Soviet foreign commerce officials to discuss the broadening of bilateral negotiations. The commission will also go to Berlin at the invitation of Wilhelm Bastian, head of the GDR's negotiating delegation.

"Our decision is to end the traditional commerce of coal for oil and its by-products or coffee for chemicals and to increase our presence in Eastern Europe," Florez said, summarizing Brazilian activities in the area.

SANTOS LONGSHOREMEN CALL INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY301938 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The port of Santos has been paralyzed. Almost 60 ships are waiting to unload their cargoes, of which at least 23 are carrying food and other perishable items. Shipowners have refused to grant paid holidays and leave and so 6,000 longshoremen have called an indefinite strike.

ARGENTINE PAPER CITES NEW GROUP IN 7 SEP ATTACK

PY010404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (AFP) -- The 27 September issue of the Argentine daily MENDOZA received in Buenos Aires today reported that a so-called Chilean Dissident Soldiers Command (CSD) [Commando de Solidados Disidentes Chilenos] has claimed credit for the recent failed attack on General Pinochet.

The newspaper which is published in Mendoza, a province that borders on Chile 1,000 km west of the Argentine capital, stated that the information had been supplied through a CSD communique dated 15 September and placed in a public toilet. The daily received an anonymous telephone call instructing it to pick up the communique.

According to the CSD, the attack was perpetrated by an operational commando group with the intent of showing that most echelons of the Armed Forces are patriotic and democratic and that the rotten part is at the top. According to MENDOZA, the CSD explained that no political or partisan sector was involved in the attack. On the contrary, we accuse the ambitious political elite of being responsible for the lack of unity among the people.

The CSD (a movement for national liberation) also stated that it has been working silently since its creation 8 years ago. However, we have been compelled to come out in the open seeing the desperate race to claim credit for this attack and the use that is made of it. The communique added that the delay in claiming credit for the attack was also due to the need to protect the evacuation.

ARRESTED COMMUNIST LEADER HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY010410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (AFP) -- A Chilean judge advocate tonight ordered that Patricio Hales, a leader of the left-wing Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), be held incommunicado. Hales has been taken to a Santiago prison.

Hales, an architect and a militant of the banned Communist Party was arrested on 8 September when the state of siege was levied a few hours after the failed attack on General Augusto Pinochet. Five of the President's bodyguards died in the attack. Hales testified for 2 hours before Judge Advocate Luis Acevedo who is investigating the discovery of a safe house of the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. The government believes the FPMR is the armed branch of the Communist Party.

BOMB BLAST DAMAGES VINA DEL MAR TOWN HALL

PY010415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Vina del Mar, 30 Sep (AFP) -- A strong explosion produced by a bomb shook a vast sector of Vina del Mar, a Chilean sea resort 140 km west of Santiago, damaging the local town hall. Police sources reported that the bomb did not cause any casualties but damaged storage and marketing facilities of the Vina del Mar town hall, destroying part of the building and shattering the windows. The shock wave also damaged a car parked a few meters away.

Another bomb attached to a light pole near Cerro Cordillera in Valparaiso, exploded around midnight blacking out several blocks of the neighborhood. Police and security personnel have launched an operation to find the perpetrators of the two attacks. So far no organization has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

GEN DANUS TO ASK FOR LIFTING OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY301450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 29 Sep (AFP) -- General Luis Danus, the commander of the Chilean forces in the Magallanes area and regional intendent (governor), today announced that he is going to ask for the lifting of the state of siege in his jurisdiction.

The state of siege was imposed in Chile on 8 September after a subversive commando made an unsuccessful attack against President Augusto Pinochet. On 27 September the government lifted the state of siege in the provinces of the Aysen Region adjacent to Magallanes in southern Chile, about 2,000 to 2,500 km south of Santiago.

Danus, who is the fourth most important Army officer, indicated that his request for lifting the state of siege to normalize his area will be submitted to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia. Danus added that the lifting of the state of siege is possible, and that if it is lifted there will be no changes in practice because none of the provisions authorized by the state of siege was implemented in Magallanes.

The state of siege curtails personal and social guarantees, such as the right to receive information, to meet, and to move about freely. It also authorizes police measures to control the population and the opposition.

Hours after the attack on President Pinochet in which five guards were killed, the military government closed opposition publications, raided slum districts, arrested dissidents, and expelled five Catholic priests arrested on charges of subversion. At the same time, a rightist commando kidnapped and murdered four leftists in apparent revenge for the killing of the presidential guards. Gen Danus criticized these summary executions, saying that it would be in the government's favor to carry out a successful investigation of the crimes.

Previously Gen Danus attracted the public's attention when he said that the religious ceremony to honor deceased leftist President Salvador Allende, who was ousted by the 1973 coup headed by Augusto Pinochet, was legitimate.

Last week an international press agency said that Gen Danus opposed the reelection of President Pinochet in 1989. Gen Danus denied the report, however, and official circles said that the opposition was trying to create false conflicts within the Chilean military regime.

MERINO SAYS DIALOGUE WITH OPPOSITION FEASIBLE

PY010227 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Chilean Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino has said that a dialogue with political democratic opposition sectors is feasible. In so doing he answered the proposal that was recently made by Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Gabriel Valdes.

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Would you be willing to meet with self-styled democratic opposition sectors?

[Merino] (?Yes, I think so) but a dialogue does not mean that there will be any immediate substantial results. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Asked whether the enforcement of the state of siege is justified, the Junta member said that the state of siege will be lifted in keeping with the local situation and that for example in places like Punta Arenas, Puerto Montt, Valdivia and Osorno there is no need for the state of siege. Therefore, the state of siege could be lifted in these areas very soon.

[Begin recording] The state of siege will be lifted gradually in keeping with the situation at the local and regional level. For example, Santiago, Valparaiso, and the Copiapo Province need to be under the state of siege in view of the investigations that are being conducted. However, regions like Punta Arenas, Puerto Montt, Valdivia, Osorno and other regions need not be under the state of siege and it will be lifted. This will be reviewed soon. [end recording]

Admiral Merino made this statement at the end of a government Junta meeting held today.

PDC DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT'S ACTIONS AGAINST TOMIC

PY010047 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has issued a declaration in which it rejects the government's plan to link Radomiro Tomic with the terrorist attack perpetrated on 7 September. The main part of the PDC declaration was read to Radio Chilena by Journalist Marta Caro.

[Begin recording] In their public statement, the PDC says that the comments made by Minister Secretary General Francisco Cuadra show that he is leading a spiteful political campaign by alleging that a person of such high moral principles as Tomic could be involved in terrorist activities, without having any evidence.

The PDC declaration says that this offense against Tomic, who has an impeccable reputation, and who is one of the party founders and former PDC president as well as being a former senator, deputy, ambassador and presidential candidate, shows not only the government's inability to find any of those guilty of the political crimes that have been perpetrated in Chile during the present regime, but also reveals the maneuvers that it tries to unleash against opposition personalities.

The PDC denounces these obscure and hateful maneuvers which explain the government's lack of prestige at the national and international level. [end recording]

HERNAN DEL CANTO READS SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

For the first of a two-part Chilean Socialist Party statement on the "struggle for democracy" read by Hernan del Canto, see the Latin American & Caribbean section of the 1 Oct Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

DEL VALLE REFUTES OAS HUMAN RIGHTS DECLARATION

PY010220 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] A recent communique issued by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission on the Chilean human rights situation was described by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle as subjective, superficial, and having an obvious political intention.

The declaration that was issued in Santiago by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle refers to the statement issued by the OAS Human Rights Commission which expresses its deep consternation over the Chilean situation and notes the urgent need for the government to restore representative democracy in Chile.

The declaration issued by Jaime del Valle states that the OAS Human Rights Commission communique is unqualified because of its superficiality, its lack of objectivity, and its obvious political intention. It adds that it merely criticizes the Chilean Government and proceeds to state an opinion. Del Valle says that the OAS communique presents a distorted image of the facts and that it anticipates judgments on issues that have been submitted to the president and that are still pending in keeping with the deadlines that are established by the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

Del Valle adds that the OAS Commission makes a stand regarding the state of siege, but fails to mention the serious causes that compelled the government to enforce it. In his declaration, the Chilean foreign minister notes that Chile is suffering from the aggression of international terrorism. He also mentions the clandestine introduction of arms into the country and the attack against the president. Jaime del Valle says that this omission is not only inexplicable but also irresponsible, because it may be interpreted as an attempt to protect international terrorism.

The foreign minister states that the measures encompassed within the state of siege are being enforced in a prudent and moderate manner and that they will remain in force as long as strictly necessary to clarify facts and to confiscate the arsenals that were brought into the country. Jaime del Valle asserts that today more than ever, Chile is determinedly advancing along the path that will lead it to a full democracy in keeping with what is established in the national Constitution.

We must note that the OAS Human Rights Commission expressed its deep consternation over the serious incidents that are taking place in Chile. It added that in this atmosphere of insecurity and fear, political dissidents have been kidnapped from their homes and later assassinated. The OAS Human Rights Commission also reasserted the urgent need for the Chilean Government to restore as soon as possible a representative democracy in the country.

POLICE DENY UNHCR REMARKS ON RETURN OF EXILES

PY251918 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean police have rejected remarks made by sources of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. In a public statement, the Investigations Police have stated that only those Chileans included in the ninth edition of the list published on 15 September, which includes 3,703 persons, are banned from entering the country.

Part of the statement released by the Chilean Investigations Police states: Regarding the publication by the communications media of remarks made by UNHCR spokesman Leon Davico that the return of Chilean exiles has been suspended because of the hardening of the government position, following the authorities' decision to prevent several Chileans from entering the country, the Investigations Police state:

This report is absolutely false, and the remarks made by Davico that the government has hardened the controls over Chileans who want to return to the country are absolutely groundless. The Investigations Police prevent from entering the country only those Chileans included in the appropriate list. The communique concludes by saying that the police regret the false remarks made by Davico.

TERRORIST CASES CONNECTED; ONE PROSECUTOR

PY301919 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 29 Sep (AFP) -- It has been decided that from today only one military prosecutor will investigate the following cases: the recent unsuccessful attack on President Augusto Pinochet; the case of the clandestine arsenals; and a case concerning the murder of a policeman. This was officially reported here today.

According to General Samuel Rojas, a judge of the Santiago military garrison, the separate inquests that have been conducted in recent weeks show there is a close connection among these three cases, involving members of the proscribed leftist Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

In the next few weeks, Judge Rojas will hand out the appropriate sentences to the defendants based on recommendations made by the prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel Fernando Torres. [passage omitted]

PICCOLI FORBIDDEN FROM HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS

PY302356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1916 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 30 Sep (EFE) -- The president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, Italian Flaminio Piccoli, will today begin a visit to Chile. This visit will be limited to private personal meetings because he has been forbidden from holding public meetings. As a result of the state of siege, political meetings are expressly forbidden, and all other public meetings or rallies must be approved by the military authority.

Chilean Andres Zaldivar, former president of the organization, today expressed his surprise over the refusal of several hotels and restaurants in Santiago to organize dinners for Piccoli after they had consulted with government authorities. Zaldivar states that Piccoli "was recently in Nicaragua, where a Marxist-Leninist government allowed him to meet with 4,000 people, but in Chile he has to resort to private meetings."

Piccoli will arrive today in Chile to meet with Christian Democratic Party Leaders as well as leaders of other sectors that are opposed to the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

LIMA TV CITES ECUADORAN MINISTER ON BORDER

PY301229 Lima Canal 9 Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry has announced that the recent border incident with Peru, in which two Ecuadoran soldiers were wounded, is a closed issue. The incident occurred on Monday, 22 September, and it was quickly resolved thanks to the intervention of military chiefs from both Peru and Ecuador. According to the Ecuadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Hernan Vintimilla, the incident had no political overtones and must not affect relations between the two countries.

APRA DEPUTY DISCUSSES SHINING PATH ACTIVITIES

PY301404 Paris AFP in Spanish 2059 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP) -- According to legislators, the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla group is about to establish a new focus of activities in the Peruvian Andean Province of Santiago de Chuco, and in the La Libertad Department, which is the traditional bastion of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Party. In an interview released today by the official news agency ANDINA, APRA Deputy Cristobal Campana Delgado said that in the past 2 years Shining Path terrorists have been operating in Santiago de Chuco Province and that they have intensified their subversive activities in recent weeks. Campana said that Shining Path members have distributed farmland among peasants in the towns of Parcon, Llaray, Calipuy, and Caipana. But he did not specify how or when this land was distributed, or if the Agriculture Ministry had approved it.

The interview states that throughout the year the Shining Path has set up People's Committees in Agasmarca, Tulpa, Namabal, Sitabamba, and in Santiago de Chuco, where at least 10 people have been killed, including civiliian authorities. Campana Delgado said that the last killing occurred yesterday, when a woman named Flores was shot on a street in Angosmarca. He added that a red flag and a placard containing death threats against municipal candidates were placed on the woman's body.

Police sources confirmed today that Shining Path terrorists last night kidnapped three public employees and an APRA municipal candidate from Huamanguilla, a town in Ayacucho 600 km southeast of Lima. The sources added that Huanta's APRA Mayor Victor Raul Yangali was also badly wounded in the kidnapping. Huranta is also located in Ayacucho. A police spokesman said that after being intercepted by a Shining Path commando, the vehicle that was carrying the kidnapped persons was completely destroyed by dynamite. The police reported that in view of the methods used in these cases by the Shining path, there is little hope that APRA candidate Metodio Cuadros, and development corporation employees Zozimo Zarate, Lucas Alanya, and Walter Huamani, will be found alive.

In Lima a Civil Guard patrol car was machinegunned by terrorists aboard a moving car. Policeman Edgardo Felix Cavero was badly wounded in the incident. Meanwhile, the Peruvian Peasants Confederation [CCP] has charged that Segundo Chuqipampa, the leader of the Cajamarca Unified Peasants Vigilante Groups federation, has been kidnapped by unidentified persons. The CCP reported that unidentified persons wearing hoods forced Chuqipampa from his house in the towns of Cajamarca 750 km northeast of Lima.

CONSALVI ADDRESSES UN ON PEACE, ECONOMY

FL301328 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 1707 GMT 29 Sep 86

[be Roberto Gonzalez Peres, correspondent]

[Text] The negotiations by Contadora and its support group can be successful in Central America if those whose interests are set on prolonging the climate of confrontation stop their actions, warned Venezuela's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Simon Alberto Consalvi. Speaking before the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations, Consalvi also said that the anxious and conflicting economic reality which overwhelms Latin America severely obstructs the possibility of reaching better standards of living for our countries.

The foreign minister maintained that the Latin American countries are experiencing the worst economic depression since the 1930's, and that per capita income has declined to 1977 levels and, in some countries, to 1960 levels. Referring to the foreign debt, he affirmed that it reaches the neighborhood of between 300 to 400 billion dollars, an enormous sum which drowns our possibilities for development which, since it is a potentially explosive situation, demands extraordinary efforts at concerted action.

He accused the industrialized nations of cutting off the capacity for progress of the developing world. This must change, he emphasized, and concerted action must be based on a positively oriented examination of conscience over the common destiny of humanity. On the subject of Central America, Consalvi stated that the actions of Contadora and of the support group have kept the possibility of dialogue alive, and that Latin America is carrying out every action available to overcome the climate of hostility, which could lead to a generalized and fraticidal war in the region.

He underlined that it is necessary to continue with the effort for peace so long as the obstinate attitude of the interests set on prolonging the climate of confrontation in the area continues, which is stimulated by the intervention of foreign elements and blocks the achievement of a negotiated settlement.

$6 BILLION IN NEW CREDITS OBTAINED FROM BANKS

FL010120 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0019 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By correspondent Jose Carreno]

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico has obtained new credits in the amount of $6 billion and renegotiated more than $50 billion of its foreign debt by reaching agreement here today with the advisory committee of private banks.

Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli indicated that both the old debt as well as the new $6 billion agreed to will have an interest rate of thirteen-sixteenths above London's Libor rate.

The $6 billion agreed to today will be in addition to $2 billion in the form of a contingency package, which would be used only in the case of a drop in the price of oil, a drop in investments in the country in 1987, or in case the minimum growth goals are not reached.

It is, Petricioli said, a way of protecting president Miguel De la Madrid's economic program from risks or contingencies, so that there may exist security in development and the objectives and goals of the present Mexican administration's plans may be reached.

Foreign Debt Restructured

FL1010139 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0037 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican financial authorities tonight reached agreement with the committee of private creditor banks to restructure the Mexican debt and obtain new resources.

Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli explained that the country's old debt had been restructured and indicated that $44 billion corresponding to the debt contracted through 1982 had been renegotiated on a 20 year term with a 7 year grace period. Eight billion dollar debts contracted from 1982 to 1984, as well as the new credits, were renegotiated with terms of 10 or 12 years with 3 and 4 years of grace period, all with an interest of thirteen-sixteenths above the Libor rate, Petricioli added.

The Mexican official noted that the transaction finalized today signifies that the country will not have to pay $300 million in interest in the next 20 years.

Petricioli pointed out that the loans are unconditional and said the renegotiation was a reflection of the absolute confidence in the government of President De la Madrid and his program.

STRIKING LEGISLATOR THREATENS TO EXPOSE CIA

PA301428 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2235 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Panama City, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Luis Gomez, one of the legislators who began a hunger strike today, has said that if the CIA insists on investigating Panamanian authorities, Panama will expose its "illegal activities" in this country.

Gomez, a member of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), pointed out that Panama is considering measures against CIA agents in this country and U.S. Embassy personnel not involved in diplomatic activities.

The Panamanian politician mentioned the possible U.S. Southern Command training of contras in Fort Sherman -- located on the Atlantic Coast and used for jungle training -- as one of the charges against the CIA to be investigated.

PRD legislators Luis Gomez, Rigoberto Paredes, and Romelia de Pardo, began a hunger strike this morning in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest against that country's meddling in the internal affairs of Panama. [passage omitted]

Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz told the press today that Senator Jesse Helms "represents the extreme right and stands for the U.S. people's wish to maintain this country as a colony" and align it with their own policies.

Diaz publicly supported the hunger strike and announced that he will present "a protest resolution against the concealed meddling that is affecting Panama today, but that could affect the entire world tomorrow" at the assembly.

The assembly president maintains, together with his party, that these actions against Panama are part of a campaign to discredit our country and are aimed at preventing it from managing the interoceanic canal in the year 2000 and to weaken the current government in the 1989 elections.

The three legislators will maintain their hunger strike -- which began today 0900 -- until all government branches publicly support their protest against the violation of Panamanian sovereignty. Luis Gomez pointed out: "We do not seek to promote a break in relations with the United States, but to preserve the country's dignity."

Assembly Resolution

PA302000 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 6-a

[Resolution issued by the Legislative Assembly on 29 September 1986

[Text]

RESOLUTION
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
CONSIDERING

1. That some members of the U.S. Senate, in an open disregard and flagrant violation of the principles of international law established in the UN statutes, have repeatedly encouraged legislative measures that are direct meddling in the internal affairs of our country.

2. That these actions are part of various provocations arranged by enemies of the Panamanian Government and enemies of our country in alliance with some Senators.

3. That these measures seek to dissolve the demonstrated desire of the Panamanian people, who demand the faithful compliance of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties and the elimination of Law 96-70, enacted by the U.S. Senate.

4. That these measures seek to dissolve the desire and the determination of the Panamanian people and Government, whose position is to have a peaceful resolution of the Central American conflict.

5. That one of the proposed actions is the plan to have the CIA investigate the Defense Forces and the civilian authorities of the Republic of Panama for alleged drug trafficking and violation of human rights.

6. That these actions are an open violation of the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama.

RESOLVES:

1. To strongly reject the plans by a sector of the U.S. Senate to meddle in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama.

2. To support the protest made by the Government of the Republic of Panama, presented through our Foreign Ministry to the U.S. State Department.

3. To openly recognize the firm and determined action of the Defense Forces of Panama in the repression, control, and struggle against drug trafficking, which has deserved wide international support.

4. To declare that the Government of the Republic of Panama and its Defense Forces have been and are respectful of human rights throughout the country.

5. To express that this legislative body, elected by the people, will be vigilant to ensure that the Panamanian laws will always be enforced in our territory, and it will firmly oppose those who seek to provoke foreign meddling that may harm national dignity and sovereignty.

6. To send a copy of this resolution to:

a. All parliaments in the world.
b. The Secretary General of the United Nations.
c. The OAS.
d. The Movement of Nonaligned Countries.
e. The Latin American Parliament.
f. The Interparliamentary Union.
g. The European Parliamentary Council.

Legislators Condemn 'Meddling'

PA301806 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 1

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] Legislators of the political parties that make up the Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADO), signed a declaration last night condemning any action or meddling by organizations foreign to Panamanian jurisdiction and sovereignty, "and very specially," those who supported the involvement of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] in the 1984 electoral fraud.

According to the document of the opposition parliamentarians, recent foreign meddling supported the "incursions of the Panamanian Armed Forces" in government, partisan politics, and the 1984 electoral fraud, "which allowed the current FDP commander and his general staff to achieve control over the Government of Panama."

The declaration of 22 ADO deputies, which is made up of the Authentic Panamenist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Molirena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement], is related to the U.S. Senate order last week that the CIA investigate whether the FDP is participating in drugs and weapons trafficking, violating human rights, and linked to the beheading of guerrilla doctor Hugo Spadafora, who was General Manuel Antonio Noriega's principal opponent.

The opposition leaders state that so long as a representative democracy -- in which a government elected by the people in pure, free, and honest elections -- can rule in accord with the Constitution and law is not reestablished, and the Armed Forces do not respect the Constitution and the law, "there will be no institutional stability in the republic and we will be exposed to greater indignations than the ones we now face."

The ADO legislators pointed out that minority rule, which is in power as a result of an electoral fraud, is trying to take advantage of the circumstances to exploit the nationalist feelings of Panamanians by assuming positions and attitudes characterized by theatrical exhibitionism; it is also trying to divert the attention of Panamanians away from serious economic and social problems including the "imminent collapse of the social security system, resulting from the improvisation, carelessness, and corruption that have characterized the government of the so-called process."

PRD, Mayor Condemn U.S.

PA301533 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Three Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] legislators began a hunger strike today to protest the U.S. Senate's interference in Panama's domestic affairs. Luis Gomez, Rigoberto Paredes, and Romelia de Pardo will not eat and will remain in front of the U.S. Embassy in Panama City until they achieve the Panamanian Government's support for their demands. The legislators are against the CIA investigating this country's authorities, as has been proposed by U.S. Senator Jesse Helms.

Meanwhile, Panama City Mayor Jilma Noriega de Jurado spoke of the U.S. Senate's decision to ask the CIA to investigate the Panamanian National Defense Forces.

[Begin Noriega recording] I consider this a totally unacceptable interference in our country's affairs. I also wish to add that this campaign is obviously aimed at presenting us before the world as a country with an Armed Forces and government that are incapable of assuming the responsibility over the Panama Canal in the year 2000. Deep down, the real problem is the U.S. Government's reservations now that they see the moment is near when they must do their duty as established in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. [end recording]

Likewise, the Legislative Assembly this afternoon agreed to change its agenda and discuss a resolution presented by the leader of the PRD legislators, Eben Chi Rodriguez. In this resolution, the PRD condemns the CIA's interference in Panama's domestic affairs. The resolution is a strong attack on the United States and stresses this is a campaign aimed at destabilzing the Panamanian Government.

CONATO APPROVES PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS

PA302249 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Council of Organized Workers, Conato, has decided to declare Peter Thulen persona non grata, to reject the government's plan to reform the Social Security law, and to go into the streets to carry out more demonstrations. Following, a Conato member reads a resolution issued by that organization:

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The Conato resolves:

1. To categorically reject all plans to reform the Social Security Fund, including its law, because that will eliminate the objective of the country's main social security organization and will turn it into a government institution for foreign debt payment.

2. To declare Peter Thulen, an agent of the IMF and the World Bank, persona non grata, and to demand from the government his expulsion from the country, because of his proven bad faith toward the workers affiliated with Social Security.

3. To call a national dialogue to discuss the Social Security Fund situation to obtain real autonomy for the institution and the improvement and broadening of Social Security Fund programs.

Conato is already planning the first protest demonstrations for 8 and 9 October. These demonstrations will not be the same as those Conato usually carries out. On this occasion, the workers are going to take to the streets during specific hours of the afternoon throughout the country on all the main cities and highways. The idea is to have the entire population participate in the total paralyzation of traffic in the country. This is going to be our first measure, which will be followed by other actions. [end recording]

5 Wounded in 'Pitched Battle'

PA302021 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 22

[By Florencio Galvez F.]

[Text] Five students wounded and 60 arrested is the toll of the third pitched battle in less than 2 weeks between the "Dobermen" of the Defense Forces, and students of the Arts and Crafts School and of the National Institute who are opposed to the amendments to the Social Security Law.

The students of both schools began demonstrating early yesterday morning along the main streets in Panama City to protest the imminent amendments to the Social Security Law.

The students were intercepted by the "Dobermen" of the Defense Forces near the Legislative Palace at about 0900; an unequal clash between the two groups ensued. The heavily-armed Dobermen violently dispersed the National Institute students who defended themselves by throwing stones at the Legislative Assembly, the Agriculture-Livestock Development Bank (BDA), and several business establishments in the Calidonia area.

The students withdrew to their school, while the National Guardsmen [Guardia Nacional] surrounded the Nest of Eagles [the National Institute].

It was learned that 60 students of the National Institute and of the Arts and Crafts School were arrested by the Dobermen, and then brutally beaten by the military men with their rubber hoses and electric prods.

Some of the arrested students were taken to national headquarters in Defense Forces vehicles, despite the requests of relatives seeking their release. The soldiers insisted that these requests must be made before Colonel Leonidas Macias, chief of the Panama police.

One of the students beaten in yesterday's demonstration is Rigoberto Velasquez, 17, who is in his fourth year of studying plumbing in the Arts and Crafts School. His bones were broken by the Defense Forces.

Velasquez is in critical condition in hospital bed number 10 of the Santo Tomas Hospital Observation Unit. He was wounded in the neck, jaw, head, and face, as well as various other parts of his body.

The demonstration that took place yesterday was called by various high school groups, including the Federated Association of the National Institute (AFIN); FER-29 [Revolutionary Students Front], Nest of Eagles chapter; the People's Revolutionary Youth (JPR), as well as the students of the Arts and Crafts School, the public night school, and others.

The third pitched battle between the Dobermen and the high school students lasted over 3 hours and led to serious traffic jams in the areas near the National Institute, Third Street, Estudiante Street, and H Street.

Residents of these areas who witnessed the clashes were threatened by the Dobermen with their rubber hoses and forced to leave.

At 1130, Legislators Marcos Alarcon, Francisco Artola, David Arce, all members of the Authentic Panamenist Party; and Bertilo Mejia, of the Christian Democratic Party, went to the Nest of Eagles to act as mediators and see if they could get the students out of the building without being beaten by the Dobermen.

After the talks with the director of the National Institute, Carlos Arrieta de la Hoz -- as well as with professors of the Arts and Crafts School and the National Institute, and with members of the National Guard in charge of yesterday's actions -- the students were taken out of the school and placed on buses that took them from the site of the confrontation.

A joint communique issued by the AFIN and the Federated Association of the Arts and Crafts School (AFAO) rejected the repression by the Dobermen, opposed the closing of the schools, and pointed out they will continue to struggle for the sake of the claims by the people and the Panamanian students, and against the economic measures of the IMF and the government.

Demonstration Ends in Vandalism

PA301907 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 8-a

[Text] Students of the National Institute and of the Arts and Crafts School staged protests over possible reforms to the Social Security Fund's organizing law. The protest ended in vandalism that caused the closure of all the businesses on Central Avenue and Calidonia.

On their way to the Legislative Palace, the demonstrators provoked actions that caused alarm and panic among the employees working inside the building, where glass windows and doors were shattered with stones and clubs.

Merchants and citizens, in general, immediately protested the infiltration of outside groups in the peaceful demonstration of the students, who were only expressing their disagreement with the possible reforms to the Social Security Fund's organizing law. Those outside groups are responsible for the vandalism that resulted in serious damage to the business sector and the citizens because of interruptions in the transportation service.

The damage caused to the commercial sector in general -- particularly to the vegetable vendors on 16th Street in the area adjacent to the President Remon Polyclinic -- totals hundreds of thousands of balboas.

HONDURAS

REGALADO-AZCONA MEETING ON MILITARY CHANGES

PA301521 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1212 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by David Romero]

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo and Armed Forces Chief General Humberto Regalado Hernandez met yesterday at the presidency amid strict military security measures. Gen Regalado Hernandez arrived at the presidency at 1530. The meeting with the president lasted 2 hours. Despite a reticence to provide details on the results of the meeting on the part of both government and Armed Forces spokesmen, Radio America was able to confirm that the Armed Forces chief officially informed the president about the latest personnel changes in the Armed Forces.

The presidential security services reinforced security in and around the presidency before the arrival of the ranking military officer. Heavily-armed military men were posted near the presidency, while the presidential press corps was prevented from moving freely up and down the hallways of the presidency.

The sudden changes at the top of the military institution that took place over the weekend have prompted the implementation of extreme security measures to protect the new military strongmen. The arrival of Gen Regalado Hernandez at the presidency with an escort of men toting short-barrel, high caliber machineguns -- their chests and backs crisscrossed with magazine belts, in an image fashioned after the film "Rambo 2" -- astonished all who were present.

According to our source, the top military leadership will issue a communique today expanding on the communique issued over the weekend, and reporting on the Armed Forces personnel changes that have already taken place and on others expected to follow.

Official Bulletin on Removal

PA301515 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO In Spanish 29 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- In an official bulletin, the Armed Forces reported that Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon was removed as Army general commander.

The bulletin states:

Honduran Armed Forces
Command-in-chief [as published]

Press Bulletin

The Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate reports:

1. As of today, Brigadier General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, will temporarily assume the post of general commander of the Army.

2. At the same tme, he has ordered routine changes within the structure of that Army.

3. The commander in chief reaffirms to the Honduran people that there is absolute unity within the Armed Forces, which continue loyally to promote the preservation of the Constitution and democratic principles that inspire the republic.

Tegucigalpa, 28 September 1986
Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate.

Communique on 'Purge' Expected

PA301444 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1206 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Jose Alberto Diaz Castillo]

[Text] A purge in the Armed Forces apparently began yesterday to rid the Armed Forces of members who support several officers who were dismissed when they resisted changes of command. Colonel Hector Aplicano Molina, director of the Command School of the Armed Forces General Staff, has been replaced by Infantry Colonel Juan Ramon Pena Paz. According to a military source, Col Aplicano Molina is a loyal DEM [Presidential Chief of Staff] supporter of Colonel [William Thomas] Said Speer, who until last Saturday served as commander of the Racablin Armored Cavalry Regiment, headquartered in Las Tapias, Francisco Morazan Department. Military sources unofficially reported that Col Said Speer was discharged on Saturday and removed from his headquarters by force, as he refused to turn over command. Yesterday, his ally, Col Hector Aplicano Molina, was removed as director of the Command School of the Armed Forces General Staff by Infantry Col Juan Ramon Pena Paz. The change of command was attended by Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, [Chief of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff] and the student body of that military unit, located in the Tegucigalpa development of Viera.

During the administration of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Col Pena Paz was chief of the Presidential Honor Guard. He was later appointed member of the Armed Forces Joint General Staff. As of yesterday, there was no information on the unit to which Col Aplicano Molina was assigned. Radio America attempted to contact Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, general commander of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, to find out whether the High Command has officially confirmed his appointment, or whether he will remain as commander of the 1st Infantry Division. However, FUSEP press officers told this reporter that the FUSEP commander was at a meeting with the top military leadership. However, another Armed Forces source reported that Colonel Leonel Aquiles Riera Lunatti will be confirmed in his position of FUSEP general commander, and that Colonel Leonel Gutierrez Minera will be appointed commander of the 1st Infantry Divison.

Meanwhile, Colonel Carlos Reyes Barahona will be the new commander of the Recablin Armored Cavalry Regiment. This will be confirmed in a communique the Armed Forced press office is expected to issue within the next several hours.

NICARAGUA

MINISTER SENDS NOTE TO HONDURAS ON BORDER INCIDENT

PA301629 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1420 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Foreign Ministry reported today that Honduran troops attacked a Sandinist military patrol near the common border, apparently causing no casualties.

Acting Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera has sent a protest note to the Honduran Government as a result of the attack, which occurred last Thursday. The note states that on 25 September, a power pylon in the Vado Ancho Sector in the province of Chinandega at the Honduran border was the target of sabotage carried out with TNT. According to the diplomatic note, a Sandinist patrol sent to the area where the sabotage action occurred was harassed by the Honduran soldiers. Another patrol sent later to the same sector was also attacked by five Honduran soldiers.

The Managua government asked the Tegucigalpa authorities for a "thorough" investigation leading to the punishment of the members of the Honduran Armed Forces responsible for the attack.

PSC STATES ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST IN MANAGUA

PA291525 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Test] Managua -- Yesterday, some 3,000 militants of the Nicaraguan opposition Social Christian Party [PSC] staged an antigovernment march in the capital, the first one in many months.

Although the national state of emergency forbids this kind of demonstration in Nicaragua, the police [words indinstinct] watched over the route of the demonstration.

The demonstration yesterday of some 3,000 members of the PSC marched from a movie theater in Managua to the general cemetery without any incidents. During the march, the opposition members carried flags of the PSC and antigovernment posters. The demonstrators expressed their repudiation of communism and their support of democracy. The national leaders of the PSC, and Christian Democratic leaders from Italy, Belgium, the FRG, Venezuela, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica participated in the march, which covered only one-half a kilometer.

The foreign delegates were headed by Flamino Piccoli, president of the International Christian Democrat, who arrived in Managua yesterday.

CASTRO REMARKS AT 27 SEP CDR CONGRESS SESSION

FL292222 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1732 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro during the 27 September session of the Third Committe for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] Congress at Havana's Palace of Conventions — recorded; first 20 minutes not monitored]

[Text] ....find him, even if he's at home, call him, let him come even if he is in his pajamas, that is, if he is in bed let him come in his pajamas because we can't waste one minute here. And the companero arrives, he's a companero who is an extraordinary worker. I know him and appreciate him a lot, but yesterday there was a difficult meeting with him there: What's your opinion on this? He's an honorable man, a very honorable, very honest man, of the kind who doesn't go around saying, why are they asking my opinion? No, if he has an opinion, he has it, he defends it, and it is correct. If he has a viewpoint, to defend it, his opinion generally, those are the characteristics of our people. I felt sorry for him, because I saw him there, he was in front of those 200 people there, having to answer all questions, and it is a difficult job.

Maybe from below it might appear that the work of our ministers and all these people is comfortable work, that they are the happiest people in the world. And I tell you that here we treat people hard, and that they are criticized, and that demands are made in private; they are pressured. This is not a minister from the capitalist era, without a doubt. And I am critical of the ministers to the point, I am critical to the point of saying that a qualified worker in a capitalistic country knows more than they do. But he is not a [minister] of capitalism: thief, millionaire, with robberies, with... [changes thought]. And here we replace people. However, it is not convenient to change ministers every 6 months. Each new office is an apprenticeship for people. I would go as far as to say, and I think this is shared generally by the companero delegates present here, that the real problem with our people is not that they are bad, ambitious, or opportunistic people. Fortunately, our...[changes thought] there might be some around, and always one turns up, but I tell you he is a rare bird. I know the companeros in the party, in the government, the leadership, I know their weak points. [words indistinct]

We have lived isolated a long time, blockaded a long time, sometimes we have lived self-blockaded. Sometimes we have wanted to invent here what was invented 25 years ago, or 30 years ago. I believe this hasn't happened to us alone, this has happened to other socialist countries. I believe this happened to the USSR, blockaded during 50 to 60 years. The same thing has happened in almost every socialist country. No wonder imperialism tries to blockade them not only economically but also technologically. No wonder imperialism, NATO and the like, take a bunch of measures to make sure that any technological innovation does not fall into the hands of the socialist countries. I tell you because in the field of medicine, to which I dedicate some time, each new piece of equipment we purchase here -- those highly sophisticated pieces of equipment [changes thought] when we have to purchase a sonar scan to use in cardiovascular surgery, they always have a little computer which is a yankee component.

And the headaches then begin to purchase them. If it is equipment that grinds kidney stones which has a yankee component then it is difficult to obtain. Because they have forbidden the supply of these to socialist countries. If they find a nuclear connection to any new technology, the things that have to be done to obtain them! Because they always have some yankee component. They blockade technological things.

Socialism is a few dozen years old, and it was born blockaded. The Soviet revolution was born blockaded, the Chinese revolution was blockaded, the Cuban was blockaded, all the revolutions have been blockaded. The enemy is powerful. He has resources, he has money, he has industrial habits already. Socialism was not exactly born in industrial societies, but in societies about to industrialize. The Soviet Union was very far from being an industrialized country. It had some basic industries. The Socialist countries of Europe and China were very far from being industrialized. They have industrialized with socialism. Cuba was a country that was very far from being considered an industrial country. There is a series of historical circumstances against socialism, let us say, and we are paying the price. Our socialism was the first socialism in a tropical country, with the exception of Vietnam, which was rather in a national liberation struggle there, with 30 or 40 years of war. The first socialist country in the tropical, underdeveloped world...[changes thought] why, Then the Cuban revolution triumphed there didn't exist a single mechanized cutting machine because they would assassinate him, it would leave everyone unemployed. It was after the revolution that we had to begin to [words indistinct] the technology of how to build a mechanized cutting machine. And that is a long, difficult road. But we should not lose spirit because of that. What we must be is aware of our limitations, where our weak points are. To go there, to those weak points.

And you -- who represent a new generation -- I see with satisfaction, with optimism, because in all the factories where you go there are many young people, and one sees that nobody has less than 9th grade education, many studied 12 grades, a good number have more than 12 grades. The youth in our factories is incredible. We have excellent human material. We have excellent equipment. What we do not know is how to best utilize them. And to tell the truth, we sometimes have to utilize the experience of some of these capitalist entrepreneurs. I do not say socialist entrepreneurs, yes with all frankness, here where I have socialist friends, because the same thing has happened to the socialist entrepreneurs as to us, in reality, in part: blockaded, isolated, seeing themselves obliged to invent everything over again, many things over again, and without competition.

Not that I believe that competition is the road to efficiency, the roads are others in socialism. What I say is that capitalist competition developed people who were efficient in managing enterprises. Here the most that can happen to a manager of a factory, of a sugar mill, of a farm, of any industry, is that he is replaced. Sometimes they are kicked sideways. Sometimes they hold on. Now and then they are kicked downstairs, very rarely. But, well, nothing happens. The man will not be shot, to tell the truth. There are people who want blood. But then I have not seen any penal code which punishes insanity of idiocy. Idiots can not be charged in this world. But people ask for blood. Well, the manager has to be replaced, he has to be replaced. And another one arrives. But nobody was ruined there. That's the problem. And if the shoes are twisted up and both are delivered for the right foot, those are the only shoes delivered. They have no competition.

And I say that some days, when I see some automated lathes, and it is true that automation is advancing quickly, electronics is advancing, thus we have automated lathes which do everything. Around here we already have some industries. The mechanized factory in Camaguey, a tremendous mechanical factory, has thousands of machines. There I saw an automated lathe. There is a part which takes a man 40 hours to make, and that automated lathe makes it in 4 hours and makes it perfectly; it never makes a mistake. And there are many mechanized industries which use automated lathes, and the quality control is electronic, a magical eye, seeing every defect. Here we have some little girl beside the [words indistinct]. She is looking down there to see if the part has some defect. But I think that quality, all those things, we are going to be obtaining them also through automation and automated quality control. Because machines do not makes mistakes; men make mistakes. Our problem is for men to learn to handle those machines.

I think that we will overcome the problems with quality. And there are many items here of good quality. If you go to the cheese industry you will find superior quality. Here we have European-type cheese which is better than the European, without exaggeration. We have, in some things been able to attain good quality, we have maintained it. It is possible in socialism to attain good quality. Our rum is much better than before. Ice creams are much better than before. The food industry produces many more products than before. It is possible. If we start to give up mediocrity, shoddiness, all that. But socialism can solve all those problems. I am absolutely convinced of this. And I think we are making headway. I have hopes, also, that out of this battle may come a leap in quality. And let nobody be disheartened and say, why do we have these problems after 27 years? We should turn our eyes to the USSR, where we see that they are criticizing very harshly many things that are badly done. And we see that not only after 25 or 27 years, but in the first country which constructed socialism after almost 70 years, they still have to struggle a lot against badly done things. This should not serve as consolation for us.

I think that, also, many of our problems are problems of the present, 27 years after the revolution. Now, we are engaged in a great battle to improve education. Those are different problems from 1961, when we had to send 100,000 students to learn how to read and write. Now we find that all those kids have gained a minimum of the ninth grade. Our problems are different. Before we never even thought about the quality of mathematics, physics, chemistry, or anything like that. And today we care about the quality of mathematics, physics, chemistry.

Twenty and 15 years ago our problem was academic backwardness. Today our problem is different, the kids are there, more or less. These are greater demands which we must make of ourselves. And I think that every political, social, revolutionary process must make greater demands of itself every year. And I have no doubt that future generations will meet here, or in a better building than this, to discuss their problems. In 20 years, in 30 years, in 40 years, and who knows what kind of problems they will have, because they will certainly have problems. They will especially have problems if they carry out the principle that one can never be satisfied, of eternal dissatisfiction.

There will be problems if they carry out the principle I mentioned in the Third Congress and which Armando was recalling today, that no work will be sufficiently perfect, that no communist will find that his work is sufficiently perfect. And we are quite far from considering that our work is perfect. In the first place, it would be incorrect [words indistinct] self-sufficiency, something. And in the second place, because objectively it is quite far from [words indistinct] now what we are demanding in education, what we are going to demand, and what we have to attain with all this work.

The first thing we talked about here this morning was precisely of the work commitments workers and students of Santiago de Cuba are doing. Well, we have a tremendous amount of work to do. What we criticize now is that we fell asleep on the laurels of our successes. And yet there was a problem. But they were not those of 1959; in 1959 the problem was to find teachers to send into the mountains. In 1961 it was to find literacy teachers. In 1962, follow-up plans and schooling for everyone. In 1970 some secondary school teachers, to see if they would turn up, and they were not turning up. Just as today, in medicine, what are our demands? They do not even resemble the previous demands.

In 1959, we had 80 or 100 infant mortality. Our problem, and our battle, and our indignation today is if it goes above 15, if we do not go below 15, and we consider it a defeat if we do not go below 15. It is no longer a matter of going below 90, 80, 60, but of going below 15. And then our battle and our struggle will be to go below 10, and our defeat will be not to go below 10, our indignation will be not to go below 10. Some time ago the problem was whether we could take an electrocardiogram, whether an electrocardiogram could be found to see if some individual had a heart condition or not. Now our problem is whether a heart was moved from Santiago de Cuba to Havana speedily enough for a transplant. Those are our present demands and our present problems, in every sense. And life must go on that way. And beware of the day when man has nothing to struggle against, because it will be a terrible thing, that day.

I want to say by this that I am critical, and I think it is the only honest, sincere thing one can be, the only honorable thing one can be. And whatever our successes may be, we have sufficient reason to be unhappy with our work, to be dissatisfied with our work. But I think that from that eternal dissatisfaction revolutions are born, and from that eternal dissatisfaction human progress is born, and that eternal dissatisfaction with what we have done with our socialism, is what will lead us some day to communism.

DEFENSE COMMITTEES CONGRESS FINAL DECLARATION

FL301441 Havana Domestic Serivce in Spanish 1958 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Final declaration of the Third Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] Congress, read by CDR National Coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero -- live]

[Text] Comrade Fidel, comrade members of delegations from fraternal countries invited to our congress, comrades: The Third CDR Congress ends after 3 days of intense analysis, which were characterized by the responsible attitude of participating delegates. They have laid emphasis on and expressed interest in everything that our organization can contribute during this phase of rectification to which we have been summoned by Comrade Fidel to improve our socialist society.

The Third CDR Congress highly values the need for instilling in the masses the energy and drive required to be efficient and active combatants for the principles and moral values of our revolution; enthusiastic bearers of the ideas, plans, and objectives of our Communist Party of Cuba; and ferevent and diligent defenders of our fatherland, ever mindful of maintaining a determined combat spirit, which should always characterize our organizations -- as has been justly noted by Fidel in one of his brilliant speeches.

The people, represented by their delegates, have made this Third Congress a forum and trench of their total and resolved revolutionary attitude, of their irrevocable decision and faith in continuing to follow the victorious path of socialism, which has increasingly become more inflexible in the face of any attempts against our present and future.

The Third CDR Congress resolutely advocates that our warlike organization, created by Fidel 26 years ago, continue to be a sleepless pupil of the revolution and an indestructible shield against which all the enemies' actions against our people will smash. To accomplish this, we will maintain a conscious collective vigilance 24 hours a day, barring the way to all counterrevolutionaries, antisocial elements, criminals, crooks, opportunists, and to all those who attempt to live off the sweat of the working people and undermine our principles, our unity, and our freedom. Because if keeping an eye on and reporting [to the authorities] the revolutionaries represented in the past a stain on one's honor, keeping an eye on and reporting the stateless persons and antisocial elements today is an honor, a demonstration of patriotism, and a manifestation of class awareness which our working people have developed.

With 26 years of experience and the first day's enthusiasm and combativeness, the CDR members stand ready to contribute with our sacrifice and work to make the generation of the year 2000 infinitely superior to all those which would have preceded it, in order that today's hope -- reflected in our children and youths -- may become tomorrow's beautiful reality.

The Third Congress has made evident the irrevocable will of each CDR member not to leave the smallest gap that could weaken our Marxist-Leninist ideology, as well as to maintain the spirit of fighting without respite against all diversionist manifestations, and to make our consciousness an indestructible Moncada of our own lives.

The delegates to this decisive CDR meeting acknowledge in all its dimension the responsibility that the revolution has assigned to each CDR member at this time when the orders are to struggle resolutely against everything that goes against our process. That is why, precisely during this year when we commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing, with the unselfishness, spirit, and faith of that glorious group of heroes, we will make every CDR unit an unstoppable Granma whose bow will always advance toward the future.

The speeches made by our party leaders, their orientations, as well as the agreements and program of the Third Congress of the Cuban communists will constitute basic objectives of our work and a permanent incentive for the improvemet of our work.

In a very special way, this Third Congress has been privileged with the encouraging presence of Fidel, who during the past 26 years has been and continues to be our principal stimulus, our most consistent critic, our most demanding and enthusiastic leader.

The organized people, meeting at its Third Congress expresses its gratitude and affection to the foreign delegations and sister organizations which have shared with us this historic event in the history of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. The depth and attention which have characterized the discussion of the main report, the thesis, new statutes, and other documents approved at this great assembly are very encouraging because, in addition to stressing the achievements which have undoubtedly been many, the fundamental emphasis has been placed on the search for solutions to the problems that affect our work.

This critical and self-critical attitude of our discussions, which are an extension of those that were held throughout the entire process of our organizations, allow the anticipation of intense and productive work in the areas of defense and development of our revolution.

Our political and ideological activities have been evaluated in every dimension and by importance at this congress, which has advocated achieving the profoundness and strength required by this historic moment [and completing the] political and ideological work which allows us to recognize and, in turn, focus on solving these difficulties, and consciously to complete the tasks demanded for the construction of socialism.

As a weapon of unquestionable value in this, our great meeting calls for special attention to, a true zeal for, and systemization of direct propaganda, the kind passed from person to person which allows the effective realization [of propaganda] and the political-ideological task for neighbors in their own residential areas.

The more enlightening and quick this direct propaganda becomes and the more it is discussed, the more efficient the efforts will become to constantly elevate the revolutionary culture of our people.

To systematically contribute to the education of children and youth has been a constant call in the deliberations of this event, calling for revitalization of and an increase in vigilance over the Exemplary Parents Movement in education and the efforts of the delegate to the school council, so that the two can be instruments directed toward greater achievements in education and factors constantly linking the community, parents, and the school.

The goal of converting Cuba into a world medical power is constantly more certain and this has received the just appreciation of this Third Congress for the contributions the CDR members can make to the achievement of this goal through the responsible support of the preventative plans and the population's health education, and, especially, in the assistance we should provide to the beautiful work of the family doctor. He will always receive, wherever he is, the contribution of our organization to his noble work and the constant encouragement of the organized people.

The Third CDR Congress, aware that the defense of the fatherland is an inevitable responsibility of each revolutionary -- and this will always be a primary force while imperialism exists -- calls on each CDR member to be permanently prepared to successfully carry out the war of all the peoples and contribute toward making our defense zones constantly more responsive to the requirements of this task. The great meeting of the CDR's reiterates the need to reinforce even more our work in the patriotic-military education of our youth, so that the youth can be made aware of the high honor represented by serving in the ranks of the FAR and Minint [Ministry of Interior].

Volunteer work constitutes the fundamental basis for supporting the country's economic and social plans. Above all, it is an element forming our consciousness, an instrument that contributes to our development while it makes us more revolutionary, increases solidarity, and unites us all toward the same end.

The Third Congress pronounces itself in favor of constantly being vigilant over volunteer work so that it actually does meet its goal and so that it is more efficient and formative each time. This is expected of all the people and this congress makes one of its principal goals the promotion among the masses of the most profound awareness for conservation; to decisively work towards winning the battle of the economy; to make rectifications for maximum utilization of natural resources and of everything we have today; and [to rectify] the problems affecting our economic development.

Today's sacrifices do not matter because this will guarantee the future of our children, our fatherland, socialism, and communism.

The delegates to this congress have called for this to be considered the time of combat, of intransigence, and of the most fervent revolutionary disposition toward work. This is the time when we cannot spare one single second in the defense and development of the great work of the revolution. We are all responsible for the socialist fatherland's present and future. All of us have to, in each work post, community, neighborhood, and even in our own homes, pay with our effort and dedication an everlasting tribute to the heroes and martyrs who have made this irreversible reality of socialism possible under the nose of yankee imperialism.

The irreplaceable opportunity the organized people have had to meet through their delegates and with the highest-level political leadership of our country has been a suitable opportunity to express the resolute and unconditional support of the CDR members to our party's and government's international policy, and to the solidarity principle maintained in the struggle and defense of numerous African, Asian, and Latin American brother countries, so firmly expressed by our commander in chief during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Meeting.

The delegates of this Third Congress, on behalf of over 6.5 million CDR members, reaffirm the unyielding decision of the organized people to be faithful to the historical struggle of our Mambi Army, of the Sierra Maestra and Giron combatants, and to continue the heroism of those who 30 years ago led toward victory the unsinkable Granma of liberty and happiness of the Cuban people.

The delegates to the Third CDR Congress reaffirm to Fidel and to our party that the greatest glory for all of us, the organized people, is precisely to live during this historic moment which demands from each one of us the most total and resolute dedication to the building of socialism in our fatherland, and to the elimination of the deficiencies we still have in our jobs by being more vigilant and demanding in the fulfillment of our duties.

Finally, we declare that we will never disappoint the trust the party has placed in the CDR members. We will turn the pride we have that the committees were created by our dear commander in chief into more work, more combativeness, more ideological strength, more intransigence, and more love toward the cause that gave life to the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

Issued in Havana on 28 September 1986, year of the 30th anniversary of the Granma landing.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS DPRK'S ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

FL301306 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba politburo and vice president of the Councils of States and Ministers, has met with Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly, who is making a friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

During the meeting, they discussed important aspects in reference to some of the most critical problems of the current international situation as well as bilateral relations.

CASTRO VISITS OPTICAL GLASS SHOP PROJECT

FL271341 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The first secretary of the party's Central Committee, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has visited an optical glass cutting shop under construction located at the Havana municipality of La Lisa. Fidel showed interest in the project's progress and the tasks that need to be completed to begin operating the shop. This shop will save the national economy 80 percent of foreign currency now being spent in the purchase of already manufactured optical glass.

'BASTION 86' STRATEGIC EXERCISES PLANNED

FL300215 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The main lines of work in defense activities for the rest of the year have been agreed on at Havana's defense chairman's study meeting closing ceremony. The preparations were made for December's "Bastion 86" strategic exercises and for the announcement of the "ready for defense" province in its first stage at the beginning of the year.

Among the main aspects are the preparation of all the Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] cadres in zone and municipal defense councils, the increase of the capabilities of production and defense brigades, and of Havana's MTT units.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTRY REPORTS ON FOODSTUFF

FL300158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The people's current food supply will remain the same, except for fats, canned milk, and beef, which are registering delays. This was reported today by Domestic Trade Vice Minister Emilio Tubado during a press conference held at that organ's headquarters. It was also reported that the foodstuff available through the parallel market network will not decrease either; on the contrary, considerable increases are expected in December. The needs for soap, toothpaste, and detergent are expected to be fulfilled through the import of those goods.

The vice minister also said that increases are expected in pork because of the industry's availability, greater variety in canned meat, as well as the supply of apples, onions, and various kinds of grains from abroad.

WORST WATER 'SHORTAGE OF CENTURY' REPORTED

FL261855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Havana, Sept 26, CANA-REUTER -- With tap water rationed to just a few hours a day and the capital's main reservoir virtually dry, Cuban officials are scrambling to find alternative water supplies in the face of the worst shortage of the century. It is without doubt the most serious water shortage for the capital in this century, Alfredo Alvarez, Havana's director of aqueducts, said.

In an interview published today in the official newspaper GRANMA, Alvarez said that because of a prolonged shortfall in rain, the majority of citizens receive water in their homes a few hours daily, every other day, or even every third day. Homes and factories were getting only about half the water they received in 1983, he said.

Officials had hoped the normally rainy months beginning in June would fill the reservoirs and subterranean sources which supply water for the city, he said. But the Vento Reservoir, the main supply of water for Havana's nearly two million residents, is virtually dry for the first time since its construction 108 years ago, Alvarez said.

He said the area around the reservoir received only 80 percent of the average seasonaal rainfall this year. We need intense and continued rains during a relatively long period in order for the watersheds to the south of the city to recover their normal levels, Alvarez said.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CIENFUEGOS NUCLEAR PLANT

PA261800 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Portions within quotation marks denote recorded passages]

[Text] The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is currently meeting in Vienna, Austria. A Cuban delegation is attending this meeting because, for the first time, a nuclear power plant is being built in Cuba. This plant is located in Cienfuegos Province. To be more exact, it is being built in Juruagua, near the Bay of Cienfuegos. We went to the plant and talked with Engineer Pedro Gonzalez, one of the investors [inversionista] in this work of the century in Cuba.

Since safety is essential in this type of plant, we asked him about this:

[Gonzalez] "First of all, we must say that the current tendency in every nuclear power plant is to achieve a maximum degree of automatization in the control of the plant's technological process. Of course, our plant follows this tendency. We are trying to achieve a degree of automatization that excludes, at all costs, operational errors that could lead to an accident at the plant.

However, there are several measures, safety measures, that are indispensable in running a nuclear power plant in a responsible manner. On our way here, one of our companeros showed you our external radiation laboratory. He explained that this laboratory is used for permanent control of the area in which the plant operates. He also explained that several years before the plant became operational, this laboratory was operating. This was done in order to get exact information on environmental factors of the area around the plant. We spoke about a series of technical measures that guarantee the safety of the plant even in the case of unforeseen situations, such as tidal waves, tremors, or plane accidents. These technical measures guarantee safety even in case of such accidents or very unlikely phenomena — for example, a tidal wave may occur less than once every 10,000 years; an earthquake for which plant calculations have been made may occur less than once every 10,000 years — in other words, they are extremely unlikely probabilities. [sentence as heard] However, because they can constitute a potential threat, they have been taken into consideration in the construction of the plant. These technical measures are nothing more than safety measures for the plant."

Another important element that will guarantee the safety of a nuclear power plant is the training of its personnel. This was also taken into consideration for the plant being built in Cienfuegos.

[Gonzalez] "We have been training our personnel who will run the plant since before 1980. Our personnel are receiving additional training — aside from the training it receives in this country — in the USSR and other socialist countries that have similar plants, and where CEMA-Country personnel are trained."

In April, the world was shaken by a terrible accident that occurred because of a problem with one of the reactors, No 4 reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Ukraine, USSR. From the moment the accident occurred, the Western press unleashed its slander campaign on the lack of safety in socialist countries' nuclear power plants. Nothing can be further from the truth. However, we were interested in the differences between the Chernobyl plant and the plant being built in Juruagua, Cienfuegos.

[Gonzalez] "The differences are substantial because our technologies are completely different. Ours is a technology of pressurized light-water reactors. The Chernobyl plant's technology is based upon graphite reactors cooled with water. In other words, although both are nuclear reactors, they are based upon completely different construction principles, designs, and assemblies. This is why at times, even though the question often emerges, it is difficult to establish comparisons between the reactors because their technologies are completely different.

For example, in our reactor the moderation of reduction of neutron energy is carried out with water; the same process is carried out with graphite in the Chernobyl reactor. In our reactor, pressure from the primary coolant is sustained by a container; it is sustained by independent channels in the Chernobyl reactor. In our reactor, there are two circuits that prevent the equipment in the conventional part of the plant from operating, or operating under clear conditions from the radiological viewpoint; the Chernobyl plant has only one circuit and all of its main equipment operates under conditions of radioactivity."

HAITI

POLICE USE TEAR GAS TO BREAK UP DEMONSTRATIONS

FL301244 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Police in Haiti used tear gas to disperse a crowd of demonstrators who occupied a Catholic church in Port-au-Prince yesterday. The group of about 100 reportedly already had left the building when police fired the gas canisters. The demonstrators were calling for the resignation of Haiti's interim government and the release of a literacy campaign worker who, they say, was unjustly arrested by police.

Politician's Headquarters Hit

FL011208 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] In Haiti, there was another antigovernment demonstration yesterday in the northern city of Cap-Haitien. Protestors destroyed the headquarters of Haitian politician and possible presidential candidate Marc Marcbazino.

Leaders of opposition groups in Haiti say that General Henri Namphy has lost control of the government and they have been calling for his resignation.

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BRITISH MILITARY PLANE OVERFLIES TRAWLER

PY020040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2355 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- The press office of the Argentine Naval Prefecture today reported that API Primero, an Argentine flag-flying trawler has been overflown by a British military plane while fishing 8 miles outside the exclusionary zone established by Great Britain.

The report stated that the trawler was fishing at 53 degrees, 22 minutes south latitude and 62 degrees, 30 minutes west longitude, 8 miles outside the exclusionary zone established by Great Britain and 126 nautical miles off the San Diego cape lighthouse on Mitre Peninsula.

The report said that the British military plane overflew the trawler and added that the Comodoro Rivadavia naval prefecture is conducting an appropriate investigation.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS NO UNREST IN ARMED FORCES

PY010348 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena reiterated that only the courts can hand down sentences for General Ramon Camps and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Pla. He again rejected the existence of any urrest within the Armed Forces, and said that the esprit de corps of their members is that of officers who are working professionally within the scope of their responsibilities.

Jaunarena made this comment shortly before departing for La Paz, Entre Rios Province, to attend the joint maneuvers of the three branches of the Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

The minister added that retired General Ramon Camps' statements did not have any effect on the government. It will be the courts that will ultimately decide about their responsibility regarding the crimes they are being accused of, he said. [passage omitted]

IRAQ WANTS TO SPEED UP DELIVERY OF ARMS

PY012008 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 86 p 10

[Text] Vale do Paraiba -- The military mission headed by Minister of State for Military Affairs General 'Abd al-Jabbar Khalil Shanshal, which arrived in Brazil on 23 September, will visit the Aerospace Technology Center, CTA, this afternoon. The CTA is run by the Aeronautics Ministry. The Iraqi mission will meet CTA deputy director Brigadier Sergio Ferolla, and receive information on the progress Brazil has made in the nuclear area, as well as on the military programs developed by the CTA's Institute of Advanced Studies (IEAV), particularly the BLG-252 bomb, with a kill radius of 1 km.

The mission arrived in Sao dos Campos (a county 97 km northeast of Sao Paulo) on 29 September for a 3-day visit. In the morning they visited the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER) facilities, where they were received by EMBRAER Director-Superintendent Engineer Ozilio Carlos da Silva, and Commercial Director for Military Affairs Brigadier Luiz Thomaz Carilho Teixeira Gomes. During an audiovisual presentation, the visitors learned about EMBRAER's main products. They then visited the assembly lines of the T-27 Tucano military training plane and of the AMX fighter-bomber. The delegation then had lunch with EMBRAER directors to whom they expressed their desire to buy the AMX fighter in the future.

At 1500, the Iraqi mission visited the ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] plant, which produces the Jararaca, Urutu, and Cascavel armored cars. The mission was interested in ENGESA's latest product: the heavy EET-1 Osorio tank.

On 1 October, the Iraqi mission will visit AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aerospace Industry], where they will meet AVIBRAS President Engineer Joao Verdi de Carbalho and Commercial Director Pedro Vial.

Brazil has been one of Iraq's major arms suppliers since the 1970's. The Iraqi mission wants to accelerate the delivery of military equipment because of the losses sustained over the past few months in the war against Iran. They want new units of the Astros-2 multiple rocket-launcher, S rockets [produced by AVIBRAS and already in operation in Iraq] the Urutu, Cascavel, and Jararaca armored vehicles, the Osorio tank (which the Iraqi army does not have), and the T-27. Since the beginning of the year, Iraq has been training its pilots with the T-27 (it has some 23 planes).

IRAN WARNS AGAINST RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

PY020200 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Iranian Foreign Trade Deputy Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati yesterday warned the Brazilian Government about the country's need to reconsider its relationship with "countries that have no political or economic future, such as Iraq," if it wants to have a promising future in the Persian Gulf region. According to reports released this week, ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] and AVIBRAS [Brazilian Aerospace Industry] will soon sign a $2-million contract with the Iraqi Government for the sale of sophisticated war material. Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima has confirmed that the talk "was very frank," but refused to comment on the warning.

The Iranian representative did not condemn the Brazilian export of weapons to Iraq: "We do not want Brazil to reduce its trade relations with any country, but we want Brazil to reconsider certain relationships, especially with those countries such as Iraq, that have no political or economic future," he stated. He recalled that some countries are supplying weapons to Iraq, thinking that in this manner they will solve the problem more quickly.

The Iranian deputy minister added that his country will be able to help Brazil improve its presence in the Persian Gulf region: "Should Brazil purchase more petroleum from the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iran will purchase more Brazilian products," he stated.

Besharati denied that his country's delegation came to Brazil to negotiate the purchase of weapons. He said that Iran wants to increase its relationship with "independent countries," and for this reason, he accepted an invitation for an official visit to Brazil. The Iranian deputy minister yesterday announced the signing of an Iranian-Brazilian agreement for the reactivation of the joint Brazilian-Iranian commission that will hold its first meeting before the end of this year.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CHILEAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

PY011733 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Four bombs have exploded in different parts of Santiago. One of them was placed inside the men's room on the second floor of the Chilean-American Institute building at 1467 Morida Street. There was only minor damage and no casualties.

Another bomb exploded in front of the tax office at 24 San Pascual Street in Las Condes district, causing some damage to the building but no casualties. A third bomb exploded in the facilities of CEMA [Chilean Mothers' Center] at 3065 Simon Bolivar Street, causing some damage. The fourth bomb went off in a traffic light box 8890 La Granja Street, in La Granja district. The bomb destroyed the traffic light box and broke some windows.

AIR FORCE'S GEN MATTHEI FAVORS DIALOGUE

PY020255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Government Junta member and Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei said in Iquique that he favors a dialogue with all the representatives of the democratic political organizations of the country. The Air Force chief made this statement after participating in the opening of the Third Medical Services Congress of the Chilean Air Force [FACH].

During a conversation with the local meda, Gen Matthei said he favors a dialogue among all Chileans.

[Begin recording] [Matthei] Excuse me, first let me greet Iquique. I spent much of my youth in this city and I feel a special affection for it. [Words indistinct] I do not like to contact the media because I do not like publicity, so I normally come without prior notice. However, today -- yes -- I will be very pleased to answer your questions. You asked me if I am (?prepared); well, we will see. I am sure I am.

[Reporter] Gen Matthei, Admiral Merino said he is willing to start talking with the democratic opposition. What can you say in name of the Air Force?

[Matthei] I think that the problem of the dialogue is a matter that must be discussed, since anything that can be discussed among Chileans is something good. As I have said many times, I think that we should have started this a long time ago, speaking to everyone, because a dialogue really means that everyone must have the will to speak, not only one party, and we are willing.

[Reporter] Has the attack against President Pinochet affected the solidarity among the Junta members, and if so in what way?

[Matthei] No, there has always been great solidarity. For 13 years people have tried to introduce a little wedge, or rather a big wedge among us, and they have never succeeded, and they never will; they can be sure of that... [several reporters vie to ask a question].

[Matthei] Please, agree on who will speak first.

[Reporter] What do you think of the Chilean report delivered at the UN General Assembly?

[Matthei] I think that anything said at the United Nations has no meaning. Not even what we say. There are no practical results. There are always people who, no matter what is being discussed, always say the same things. So whatever is said is of no consequence, because we have also said the same things before. Therefore, the United Nations is of no consequence. Look, I never cared much; the United Naticns has never done anything important through its political organization. It has done things through its technical organizations, though. [end recording] [passage omitted]

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN ASSEMBLY

PY011404 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0015 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Address by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to UN General Assembly in New York on 29 September -- Recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, I would like to start my speech by expressing my government's hearty congratulations for your being named as president of this General Assembly. Your naming is recognition not only of you, but of the extensive work your country has conducted in the United Nations.

I cannot forget to mention our gratitude and thanks to outgoing president Ambassador Jaime de Liniers, a close friend of Chile, who concluded his brilliant diplomatic career by becoming president of the most important world forum.

I would also like to greet Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has presided over this organization for 5 years, and through particularly difficult times.

Mr President. We have commemorated the 40th anniversary of the UN and started our fifth decade of existence with increasing worries. Today's United Nations is a pale reflection of that which arose from the burned remains of World War II as an example of the international community's enlightened interest in decisively expressing humanity's dream of permanent peace.

Today, this organization, on which so many hopes were placed, is going through a serious crisis -- not only financial, but of confidence and destiny. The member countries that do not make their contributions on time are mainly responsible for the financial crisis, as well as those others which, incredibly, make selective contributions, benefiting only the programs that favor their political objectives. Finally there are those countries which have assumed the illegal position of unilaterally reducing their contribution, thus violating their international obligations to which they originally had freely committed themselves.

There is, however, an even more serious crisis: The one that results from our lack of confidence in the organization and its capacity to reach the objectives for which it was founded.

Created as an instrument to secure peace, the United Nations has instead become a forum for sterile confrontations. The organization, therefore, has lost the capacity to be a major influence in international life. It has likewise lost its ability to impose prudence on the behavior of states and to generate efficient initiatives with which to solve problems.

The lack of agreement to make progress in transcendent matters, and the real stagnation which has negated the will for consensus on essential subjects, have instead introduced a tendency for pompous, furious, and useless rhetoric. Such rhetoric has brought about a continuous avalanche of innocuous resolutions. An atmosphere of orthodoxy has suffocated creativity and at the same time established a doctrine where the capacity for innovation, or for acting for the international benefit, are simply nonexistent. [passage omitted]

The situation in South Africa worries us. The root of this conflict is the apartheid policy practiced by that country's government. Chile has rejected this policy many times. My government also supports the efforts of the international community, of the secretary general, and of the Security Council, to peacefully obtain Namibia's independence. An important landmark in this process is Resolution No 435 that guarantees a realistic solution that ensures the right to free self-determination of the Namibian people, to their territorial integrity, and to their national unity. [passage omitted]

With great satisfaction I have acknowledged Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro's attitude toward my country. The Chilean government likewise expects that the process of rapprochement that we started with Bolivia will yield positive and definite results, and begin a stage of cooperation between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Mr President, my government, which is always interested in initiatives that can lead to peace and to the enhancement of international security, has received with interest and satisfaction Brazil's proposal to declare the South Atlantic a zone of peace and cooperation. This project is aimed at attaining important objectives in the fields of economic development, social well-being, and peace. These objectives must receive the approval of the General Assembly.

The general objectives must retain their priority status and we must remove factors alien to these objectives, as in the case of partisan interests or attitudes of certain countries, from distorting the goals and generous nature of the Brazilian proposal.

Mr President, the severe worldwide economic recession of recent years has had serious political, economic, and social consequences on the developing world and has worsened the effects of the crisis that I mentioned earlier. The developing countries have been forced to adjust their economies -- with painful political and social consequences -- and thus bear the brunt of the situation for which the macroeconomic policies of industrialized nations are to blame.

We are dismayed that, while we are compelled to bear this heavy burden, the developed countries are adjusting their economies only partially, allowing the most serious imbalances recorded in contemporary history. By doing so they have merely worsened the crisis.

We are convinced that a lasting solution to the crisis can only be attained through an overall and coherent approach to the burning problems that plague development, problems that include the very serious foreign debt problem. For this we need the industrial nations to make fundamental changes in their economic policies, to acknowledge their responsibility for the problems that have been created, and to make it possible to establish conditions that would allow a truly free international trade unencumbered by the arbitrary obstacles that currently hamper exports from developing countries and that lead to the loss of investments. This seriously affects the Latin American region.

The Chilean people are among those that have suffered most in Latin America. It is only fair, however, to recognize that they have coped with the crisis with fortitude and dedication and now are firmly marching toward economic recovery, obtaining significant growth rates and scrupulously fulfilling their financial obligations.

Mr President, Chile has identified, with great concern, the serious decline in respect for the principle of nonintervention, which is an irreplaceable legal instrument for the coexistence and harmonious development of relations among the states. Over recent years, we have had to reject many interventions into Chilean affairs. Under the pretext of concern over human rights, attempts have been made from abroad to direct our political fate. Attempts have been made to impose on us procedures and plans that are not ours; and the regulations established in our Constitution, which have been approved by the Chilean people, have been questioned.

When criticizing the human rights situation, people ignore the unquestionable achievements that have been made in this area; court decisions are objected to and questioned; and what is more, I believe that terrorist actions are not praised only because many other countries also suffer the same scourge.

But worse yet, it is a bitter irony that most of those who criticize and accuse us do not themselves uphold an authentic democracy and ignore human rights. They do not respect the rights of other nations to choose and determine their own destiny, and yet they do not plan to grant freedom and democracy to their nations.

The international community observes with consternation how some states are involved in the training, financing, logistical support, and protection of terrorism. In doing so, those responsible do not only violate the principle of nonintervention, but also perpetrate a true act of aggression and become accomplices to crimes against humanity.

It is because of this that the international community must urgently undertake joint action to counter the unprecedented terrorist escalation that is affecting the majority of the international community and is violating fundamental human rights regulations.

We are aware that each member nation has the inevitable responsibility to combat this scourge which threatens peace both at the domestic level and at the international level.

We also believe that all nations have a responsibility at the international level to coordinate their activities and to prosecute and punish -- according to their laws -- those who perpetrate or support either directly or indirectly these criminal acts.

Chile has been suffering this criminal action for over 15 years. Terrorism did not stop during the Popular Unity [UP] Government, because the Communist Party which made up this government alleged that the objective was not only to achieve political power, but total power, and that all available means were justified.

Today my country is still the victim of this impudent aggression. In fact, as we reported to the Security Council, the Chilean Armed Forces in early August discovered in the northern and central regions an enormous arsenal that was clandestinely introduced into the country by sea along Chile's extensive seacoast. This arsenal is impressive, especially in a small country like Chile. The arms are in perfect condition, and up to now include 3,260 U.S. M-16 automatic rifles; 214 Belgian FAL rifles; 114 Soviet Katyushka rocket launchers, the same kind that is presently being used in Afghanistan; 160 LAW rockets; almost 2 million rounds of ammunition for these weapons; 3,000 kg of high-power explosives; 2,000 hand grenades; 1,800 rocket bombs; and numerous other items that would take too long to enumerate at this time. In sum, over 80 tons of arms have been found, valued at more than $10 million.

Other arsenals were found in Santiago, thus showing the magnitude of the terrorist challenge we are facing. It is believed that much of this material has yet to be detected and confiscated. This is fundamentally what justifies the temporary exceptional measures that we have been compelled to enforce throughout Chile.

My government has formally requested internal cooperation to determine the origin of these arms. We must also keep in mind that the destructive power of these arms and the information we have on how they were introduced into the country indicate that, in addition to a terrorist operation, we are facing a true military operation that was planned and financed outside Chile with the sole objective of promoting violence, destruction, and death, and thus submerging the country in a civil war.

If we reflect on the number of deaths that could have been caused by these arms, we can understand the magnitude of the tragedy that has been avoided. We must also view the massive human rights violations that this action would have entailed.

We know who is behind these actions. They have not concealed it, and we believe that the international community cannot be indifferent or remain passive in the face of this aggression, because if what was done in Chile goes unpunished today, it could become an irreversible evil in the entire region in the future.

In this regard, we must once again denounce the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh], which has repeatedly and publicly asserted its support for the armed struggle with the objective of establishing a totalitarian government in Chile that will, in turn, aid terrorist or guerrilla movements operating in other parts of the continent. The deceitful and permanent campaign that has been propagated by Radio Moscow or other mass media every day for more than 13 years is more proof of this statement.

In addition to this illegal and immoral action, those responsible for it have had the imprudence to try to become champions of international peace and freedom and to launch an international slander campaign against Chile to disguise their involvement in this campaign, or to cover up the finding of this arsenal by hiding the truth from the international public. This is the culmination of an infamous process promoted by countries in the Soviet orbit which, through a constant domestic and international offensive, have promoted violence in Chile.

It is necessary for Western nations, particularly Latin American nations, to be aware that these arms were not intended merely to undermine the present Chilean Government. The violence they seek to unleash falls within the framework of a criminal plan that is not new and has as its ultimate objective the erosion of the essential values that guide Western nations.

As I have already said, Chileans, 1971 witnessed the introduction of a gigantic Soviet arsenal, which also astonished international public opinion.

There is enough evidence to associate this process affecting my country with actions that disturb other countries. International terrorism also affects other countries of the continent. Its goal is quite clear: To prevent the consolidation of democracy in Latin America. Those who believe they can fulfill this goal do not know how wrong they are.

All the Chilean democratic sectors, including the opposition, have condemned the illegal introduction of weapons. But as I said, the serious aspect of the arms discovery was the confirmation that the arms were intended to create a civil war in my country. This is why on 7 September 1986 the president was the target of a despicable attack by a terrorist group using arms linked to the arsenals. The intention was to kill him and create real national chaos. The result of this tragic incident, the first in Chilean history affecting a president, was that five people were killed and nine seriously wounded.

With criminal determination and boldness, the terrorists attempted to assassinate the president and his guards. With this action they showed that they are subject to no moral or humanitarian principles. This is the logic of the terrorist military action advocated by international communism.

Despite these serious incidents, the Chilean Government continues the process of democratic institutionalization. The government believes that the illegal introduction of weapons, the assassination effort, and the revolutionary goal sought by subversion, have really united all Chileans who oppose violence and advocate peace.

As we denounce this attack here at the UN General Assembly, we would like to solemnly reiterate our unyielding willingness to lead Chile to full democracy, and to reiterate our government's commitment to continue the process of institutionalization in accordance with the regulations established by the 1980 Constitution, which sets up obligations for the people and for those who govern.

Mr President, it is easy to make a critical evaluation of the United Nations. We do not wish to do this; this is not our style. On this occasion Chile would like to share with the other delegations some thoughts about the future. There are areas of agreement which require thorough study and which represent a useful field in which to coordinate UN efforts.

If we guide the UN efforts into these areas instead of other areas, we can establish an environment of greater trust at the United Nations. My country would like to formally propose that the United Nations concentrate its actions on the areas of agreement. We have identified some areas in which fruitful negotiations are possible.

1. Use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This is a very valuable instrument for development, which requires great involvement on the part of the UN General Assembly. In order to publicize the great contribution made by the IAEA, an appropriate political and legal framework should be established so that all countries can benefit from this technology. The world can no longer continue to view with astonishment the destructive and distorted effects of nuclear energy. On the contrary, we want the use of its positive elements and we want to ensure that such a precious source of energy creates life and not death.

2. Reorganization of the mechanisms of regional disarmament. In view of the stagnation of the negotiations for world disarmament, we believe that we should try to carry out actions in the area of regional disarmament. These mechanisms should have instruments aimed at creating a protective network for many countries, or at least reducing the dangers created by the potential conflicts that proliferate in various parts of the world. It is obvious that the creation of this type of mechanism would free resources for development.

With regard to my country, this is not a rhetorical proposal. On the contrary, it is an important foreign policy goal. This is why we immediately supported the proposal by Peruvian President Alan Garcia for regional disarmament. In addition to that, and consistent with that principle, the Chilean and Peruvian Armed Forces early this year began meetings aimed at finding specific formulas to reduce arms expenditures.

We believe that there are other regions of the world where similar agreements on initiatives should emerge aimed at reducing the influence of force and actively promoting conditions for world peace, security, and justice. Without doubt, the United Nations can fulfill the role of inducing and giving impetus to this type of initiative.

3. Use of space for peaceful purposes. The international community has been observing with growing interest the technological challenge of space exploration and exploitation. Chile, like other developing nations, hopes to benefit from cooperation in this field. Therefore, it is very important to take measures to reach an international agreement on the appropriate legislation for sharing all the benefits of space technology.

The international community looks with hope at space, which belongs to humanity, because it will provide information on how to protect natural resources. The field of space exploration will provide instruments for economic and social growth. Sharing the benefits of space exploration undoubtedly implies recognizing the right of the nations carrying out space exploration to gain from the benefits thereof in accordance with the scientific and technical research they have carried out.

4. Problems related to the environment. There are many problems today in the international community that result from the deprevation of natural resources and the contamination of the air, sea, and earth. This has created an urgent situation which the UN General Assembly cannot disregard. A poisoned environment goes against the basic principles of healthy and humane conditions, which people need in order to live with dignity. This is why it is important to study this issue and to appreciate the problems created by contamination that crosses borders and waste that goes to third countries, thus creating dangerous and harmful situations.

5. World food problem. The international community has observed with astonishment the food crisis that has affected some African countries, and the drama of development affecting that continent. The international community is prepared to conduct actions to solve the world food problem with emphasis on Africa. This is a new area of agreement which should encourage our effort and imagination.

Mr President, Chile is firmly convinced that there are areas of agreement like the ones I have briefly described, and that the time has come to begin a process of integrated and comprehensive negotiations in these areas which have many things in common. Their basic characteristics are that they could become bridges for international agreements, and the impetus to lead the United Nations along a technical path that disregards ideological considerations.

Mr President, by making these proposals, which of course must be perfected at the respective forums when the appropriate political time comes, we are only moved by our desire to serve the international community by putting aside strict dogmatism and circumstantial sectarianism.

The United Nations cannot continue to be the site of useless confrontations, accusations, and disputes, which wear down its credibility. It is very important to look to the future and to take advantage realistically and pragmatically of the issues that can unite the people around their permanent interests.

Mr President, when Western Europe was still suffering from the destruction caused by World War II, allied and rival nations conceived with modesty, but with determination and imagination, the idea of a goal based on points of agreement. That effort grew and gradually became what is now called the EEC, which has become a very important process in the history of cooperation among people.

Now as we face the need to reflect again on the ideals of the United Nations, it is useful to look back at the EEC process. The choice now is either cooperation and understanding, or disintegration and confrontation. My government is convinced that the modest but decisive method of searching for points of agreement will allow us to take concrete and realistic steps toward a more integrated, unified, and peaceful world. Thank you very much, Mr President. [applause]

30-POINT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BOLIVIA

PY011922 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal, concluded yesterday in New York their third round of talks by signing a 30-point agreement.

Del Valle and Bedregal said their talks showed that their efforts to promote socioeconomic and political rapprochement between their two countries are going quite well. Proof of this, they said, is the fact that Bolivian and Chilean Foreign Ministry aides will meet again in the next few days to pursue that common endeavor.

Because the 30-point agreement signed in New York on the occasion of the UN General Assembly was drafted by the two countries, it is taken for granted that it will be implemented. The ministers noted, however, that the implementation of some points will take a little longer.

They also reported that the team of negotiators will be made up of 10 officials from each country, 3 of whom will be senior officers appointed by their respective presidents.

The two ministers also announced that they will meet again on 14 October in Lima on the occasion of a SELA meeting, and in November on the occasion of an OAS meeting to be held on Guatemala. [passage omitted]

EXPERT CONCERNED OVER ARGENTINE NUCLEAR DUMP

PY301829 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Ecological Institute has voiced concern over Argentina's decision to build a nuclear waste dump in the Patagonia region.

The Argentina Government today said that the waste dump will be built in Gastre, 2,000 km southwest of Buenos Aires and 180 km from the Chilean border. The Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission will request more information on an AFP report concerning this subject, but declined to make any comment. The township of Gastre, which is located in Chubut Province, and Ancud in Chile are on the same latitude.

Juan Grau, secretary general of the Ecological Institute, has said that the idea of this nuclear dump is a consequence of having irresponsibly undertaken a nuclear energy program. Those countries which find it essential to use nuclear energy are confronted with the need to dispose of their nuclear waste. The fact is that nuclear waste will remain radioactive for 20,000 years. Although it has not yet been possible to eliminate the radioactivity generated by nuclear waste, it has been possible to reduce it through a vitrification process. In any case, nuclear waste is always a risk, Grau said.

Asked whether the Argentine nuclear dump will pose any threat of radioactive contamination to Chile, Grau said that it would represent a risk only if there is an earthquake similar to those that periodically shake the continent. A seismic movement could break open the nuclear waste deposits. He added that we should find out if underground water flows in the area of the future nuclear dump from one country to another. If this is the case, any major earthquake could represent a serious risk, Grau said.

URBAN GUERRILLA GROUP CRP ATTACKS FACTORY

PY011311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP) -- A self-styled urban guerrilla group called the Revolutionary Commandos of the People [Commandos Revolucionarios del Pueblo] (CRP) today claimed responsibility for the bombing attack of a metal working plant last night in this capital. The Aceros Arequipa and Laminadora del Pacifico enterprise, which belong to Peruvian and Chilean investors, manufacture their products at the plant which was damaged.

The CRP pamphlet explains that the purpose of the attack was to bring attention to a law concerning the reactivation of the steel sector that is about to be approved by the Peruvian Government. According to the CRP, the law contains rules and regulations that favor private investors to the detriment of the state enterprise Siderperu [Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise].

The pamphlet, which was distributed at the plant that was attacked, states that the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] government has sold out, and could not care less about harming a strategic enterprise like Siderperu and that it favors (...) private capitalists.

The CRP is an urban guerrilla group that emerged in Lima less than 1 year ago. The security services believe it is a splinter group of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [MRTA].

SHINING PATH ATTACKS TWO VILLAGES; KILLS ONE

PY011425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Sep (AFP) -- [Passage omitted] Military authorities have confirmed that other terrorist attacks were carried out in the interior of the country. The attacks occurred in the jungle locality of Tocache and in the Andean community of Vicus, Ayacucho, where a campesino had his throat cut. [passage omitted] The counter-subversive military command has attributed the terrorist attacks in Tocache and Vicus to the Maoist Shining Path guerrilla group.

In Tocache, 700 km northeast of Lima, approximately 20 armed men entered the village on 30 September and threw explosives at government offices and banks and then fled, leaving a red flag with the hammer and sickle flying in the main plaza.

Another Shining Path gang entered the village of Vicus an Ayacucho community 596 km southeast of Lima, on 30 September and executed campesino Luis Gonzales, accusing him of being a stool pigeon of the authorities.

SHINING PATH ESTABLISHES FOUR 'LIBERATED ZONES'

PY012147 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0101 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Cristobal Campana Delgado, a deputy for La Libertad Department, has said in Lima that the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas have declared four Peruvian settlements of that Northern region "liberated zones."

Campana, who is a deputy for the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, said that the "Liberated Zones" are: Angasmarca, Mollebamba, Mollepata, and Sitabamba in Santiago de Chuco Province. According to other reports, the guerrillas have distributed land among peasants of the region.

Deputy Campana said that the Shining Path has been attacking the police stations located in those settlements since 1984, killing several policemen and forcing the police stations to close down. In 1985, the guerrillas attacked Mollebamba, destroyed its town hall, and knocked down some high-tension pylons in Santiago de Chuco.

Deputy Campana said that this year Shining Path guerrillas have also attacked four settlements, where they organized "People's Committees" and sentenced 10 people -- Civilian authorities and peasants -- to death. He added that a person called Flores was recently murdered in Angasmarca, and that a red flag and a written message with death threats against both the authorities and the candidates running for the November elections were found on the body.

Deputy Campana said that he has come to Lima to request that the Interior Ministry reopen the police stations in the settlements declared "Liberated Zones" by the guerrillas. He added, however, that no positive results have been obtained so far.

VICE PRESIDENT RECOVERS, LEAVES HOSPITAL

PY011636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1507 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez said today that he will resume his public duties next week, after a prostate operation that kept him in the hospital for 25 days. Senator Sanchez is a famous educator, a writer, and a prominent politician. He left the Police Hospital yesterday. He was hospitalized on 5 September for retention of urine. His doctor, Oscar Gaviland, operated on him on 13 September.

Sanchez told local reporters this morning that, according to his doctors, his condition is good. He said the doctors ordered him to rest this week before resuming his duties. Sanchez became ill while substituting for President Alan Garcia during the latter's visit to Zambabwe to attend the Nonaligned Summit.

CABINET RESOLUTION CONDEMNS U.S. 'MEDDLING'

PA012211 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp A-1, D-11

[Resolution issued by the cabinet on 30 September -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /Resolution No 111/

(dated 30 September 1986)

This resolution supports the action of the Foreign Relations Ministry.

/The Cabinet/

/Considering:/

That the U.S. Senate, acting on the proposal of U.S. Legislator /Jesse Helms,/ in accordance with its internal legislation [legislacion interna], has ordered an investigation of alleged human rights violations and trafficking of drugs and arms by the Defense Forces of Panama, in an unusual meddling action in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama.

That this kind of action is significantly in contrast with the continuous efforts by the Government of the Republic of Panama and its Defense Forces to repress the drug trafficking crimes and the traffic of arms, with obvious results, which have repeatedly deserved the recogntion of the U.S. public organizations that should repress these kinds of illegal actions in their own country.

That this action immediately caused the strong protest by the Panamanian foreign relations minister, Dr Jorge Abadia, in a note dated 26 September, presented personally to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. We believe it appropriate to quote the following part of the note, which reads:

"Regarding the unfortunate amendment of Senator Helms, we hereby state that we do not fear any kind of investigation, and emphatically want to manifest that the Panamanian Government has carried out and continues to carry out appropriate and in-depth investigations on the trafficking of drugs and other related crimes, which have rendered positive results in the struggle against this scourge of mankind. Official documents of the U.S. Government provide unquestionable testimony of this reality."

That in a correct action, the foreign relations minister, in view of the campaign of slanders planned against our government, and our defense forces, has affirmed, in the same protest note for the violation of the principles of international law that forbid the meddling in the internal affairs of any nation, the following:

"The Panamanian people and government have lost their patience and can no longer devote more efforts to the endless task of proving our innocence in response to the planned and groundless campaign of slanders."

/Resolves:/

/Article One:/ To support the protest efforts and actions made by the foreign relations minister to the U.S. Government.

/Article Two:/ To reiterate the unrestricted support of the efforts by the Defense Forces of Panama in the open struggle to repress and control drug trafficking; efforts performed in a way that have received wide international recognition.

/Article Three:/ To maintain a state of vigilance against those actions that may irresponsibly undermine relations with other nations and to promote all the necessary measures to preserve the sovereignty, dignity, and security of the Republic of Panama as an independent country in view of the meddling in its internal affairs.

/Article Four:/ To inform the organizations, international agencies, and friendly governments about this action, which the Government of the Republic of Panama believes is an open meddling in the internal affairs of our country, and to openly manifest the decision to use, if it becomes necessary, all the means provided by international law due to this affront to international order.

/To Be Published and Enforced/
Issued in Panama City on 30 September 1986.
/Eric Arturo Delvalle/President of the Republic
Government and Justice Minister /Rodolfo Chiari De Leon/
Acting Foreign Relations Minister /Jose Maria Cabrera J./
Acting Education Minister /Jorge Arosemena/
Finance Minister /Hector Alexander/
Acting Public Works Minister /Rogelio Dumanoir/
Agriculture Minister /Bruno Garisto/
Acting Commerce and Industries Minister /Dorothy de Sing/
Labor and Social Welfare Minister /Jorge Federico Lee/
Housing Minister /Roberto Velasquez/
Health Minister /Carlos A. de Sedas Jr./
Acting Planning and Economic Policy Minister /Ovigildo Herrera/
Presidency Minister /Nander A. Pitty Velasquez/

UNADE Parties Condemn U.S.

PA11900 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, a-12

["Declaration" of the National Democratic Union's (UNADE) Interparty Commission dated 30 September]

[Text] The Popular Broad Front (Frampo), Liberal Party, Agrarian Labor Party (PALA), Panamenista Party, Republican Party, Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) -- all members of UNADE -- together with other allied political sectors constituting the political and programmatic political support to the National Government headed by His Excellency ERIC ARTURO DELVALLE considers it an inescapable, historical responsibility to express its opinion before the national and international community in face of the attacks against the Republic of Panama.

We declare and protest the following:

1. On 24 September 1986, the U.S. Senate agreed to authorize an investigation by one of the U.S. security agencies (CIA) on the alleged participation of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama [FDP] in international drug trafficking, violations of human rights, and arms smuggling. This action constitutes an open intervention in the internal affairs of the Panamanian nation, which we consider offensive to national sovereignty and dignity.

2. This open intervention in the internal affairs of the Panamanian nation constitutes a flagrant violation of international norms regulating the peaceful coexistence among States, national sovereignty, and international juridical order encompassing the principles approved in the UN CHarter, of which the United States and Panama are signatories.

3. We repudiate and protest -- because we consider it an offense to our national interests --the attitude against the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, THE FDP, AND THE PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S INTERESTS resulting from a plot devised by the U.S. Senate's most regressive sector in an attempt to destabilize the country in order to create conditions to prevent faithful compliance with the TORRIJOS-CARTER treaties.

4. The UNADE parties applaud and support the courageous attitude assumed by His Excellency ERIC ARTURO DELVALLE, president of the republic, at the United Nations and the peace efforts conducted by General MANUEL ANTONIO NORIEGA MORENO as a valuable contribution toward the solution of the grave conflicts afflicting our Central America brothers.

5. Lastly, WE URGE the rank and file of our political groups and the Panamanian people in general to remain in a STATE OF ALERT In order to patriotically and massively respond to the call of our political leaders in view of the attacks and interventions that our country, its government, and fundamental institutions are now facing.

[Signed] DARIEN AYALA W., PRD
ALEXIS STANZIOLA, Frampo
COLONEL JOSE D. BAZAN, Republican Party
GABRIEL CORDOVEZ C., Panamenista Party
LUIS DE LEON ARIAS, PALA
ALFREDO ALEMAN JR., Liberal Party

PRD Scores U.S. Actions

PA012145 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 8-a

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] -- date not given]

[Text] The PRD declares most energetically against the actions taken by a sector of the U.S. Senate, which is tantamount to meddling in the internal affairs of the Republic of Panama, which it tries to get the ill-reputed Central Intelligence Agency to investigate our country's National Defense Forces [FDP].

These acts are not conducive to the good understanding that should exist between two sovereign states, which in addition are partners in a business -- as is the Panama Canal -- whose defense is the joint responsibility of both country's Armed Forces.

The Panamanian FDP spent considerable money training special agents to combat drug trafficking and cooperating with colleagues at an international level, more so since drug consumption has become such a scourge in U.S. society.

The PDR will remain alert at all times and will act as necessary against foreign meddling in our internal affairs.

Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, secretary general
Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president
Alfredo Macharaviaya, vice president
Ramiro Vasquez Chambonnet, deputy secretary general

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT DENIES BORDER AIRPORT USED BY CONTRAS

PA011303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0152 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 30 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government denied today that an airport close to the Nicaraguan border is being used to deliver supplies to the contras.

The airport, located in Potrero Grande de Guanacaste, approximately 300 km north of this capital and close to the Nicaraguan border, was built during the previous administration.

Deputy Security Minister Rogelio Castro Pinto said there was no truth in a report carried by a U.S. daily newspaper, adding that the airport has never been used by the current administration -- which assumed power on 8 May -- to deliver supplies to the contras. Before that date, it was not the responsibility of the current Security Ministry authorities, Castro Pinto said during a news conference.

The official also denied that special U.S. units took part in the construction of the airport [words indistinct], headquartered in Panama, as having been in charge of the airport for tourist and forestry activities.

Castro Pinto added, however, that during the preceding administration of President Luis Alberto Monge, this firm authorized the government [words indistinct] due to the lack of police because of the resignation of 300 policemen, the Security Ministry withdrew the guards it had there. A few days later, and in view of rumors that it was possibly being used for drug trafficking or to help the Nicaraguan contras, surveillance was reinstated. "We can guarantee that it was never used" in the manner described by the U.S. newspaper, Castro emphasized.

"I do not think it was built with ill intentions," he said, noting that this firm [not further identified] has a tourist project in an area that extends approximately 6,000 hectares.

Castro Pinto stressed that THE NEW YORK TIMES reports will be investigated once all the evidence is available.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST PAYMENTS ON DEBT REQUESTED

PA012151 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Sep 86 p 2

[By LA REPUBLICA's special correspondent Danilo Arias Madrigal]

[Text] New York -- Costa Rica has formally notified its commercial credit banks that it will not pay all the interests on the $1,5 billion it owes, and that effective July 1986 [date as published] it expects "understanding for Costa Rica and the banks' approval of a plan to adjust payments."

The official note was delivered to the commercial banks in New York by Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo and Eduardo Lizano, president of the Costa Rican Central Bank, following precise instructions from President Arias.

Lizano and Naranjo told journalists that Costa Rica's decision defines their position on a situation with those banks by which the interest payments of the debt absorbs resources the country needs for its development projects.

Naranjo and Lizano were accompanied by Ernesto Rohrmoser, [not further identified] and "now we will have to wait until 27 October to find out the banks' decision."

Based on information obtained from the three negotiators, the monthly average interest payment is too high, and Costa Rica is now asking the private banks to consider the so-called three "D's" in the case of Costa Rica, which are debt, development, and democracy.

The Costa Rican Government's view is that the country's development cannot and should not be sacrificed to pay the interest on the country's foreign debt.

According to the negotiators, Costa Rica's specific proposal to the banks "cannot be disclosed due to strategic reasons." However, they noted that it will be necessary to consider two things: that Costa Rica cannot continue making the same payments as in the past, that the future payments should not hinder the country's development, and that the country's interest payments should be reinvested in Costa Rica.

The negotiators did not elaborate on the reaction of the private banks, although it was evident that "Costa Rica's decision came as a surprise to the private banks here in New York."

We will now wait to see what happens as a result of Costa Rica's decision -- Costa Rica has not paid interest on its $1.5 billion debt for 3 months -- and also if this decision will affect its negotiations with the IMF, where a few days ago Naranjo fully explained the measures adopted by Costa Rica to adjust to some of the IMF recommendations.

It is also necessary to know if the private banks -- known for their indifference -- will consider that it is also to their benefit that Costa Rica develop and overcome the economic woes it has been experiencing for several years.

In the past, private banks have made no exceptions among countries, as they bluntly separate business from sentimentalism and productive investments from the political aspects in each country.

"We are confident that Costa Rica's proposal will be accepted. We will have to wait; however, the decision has been made and the banks have been notified." the three negotiators stressed.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN INFLICTS 16 CASUALTIES, DAMAGES HELICOPTER

PA020012 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] At 1030 on 28 September, a guerrilla unit of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] attacked enemy troops of the 6th Brigade who were moving around El Urel farm. The demoralized troops of the thief, Colonel [Miguel Alfredo] Vasconcelos, did not answer our unit's fire. [passage omitted]

At 1500, on Sunday, 28 September, BRAZ guerrillas of the Commander Clelia Northern Group ambushed a military convoy that was going form the east to the west on the Inter-American Highway. This successful ambush was staged near Jalapa farm in Villa El Triunfo jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. The ambush was staged by using two Manel Jose Arce mines which hit the target: one of the [name indistinct] vehicles. As a result of this action, we inflicted 16 casualties, including the dead and wounded, on the puppet Army. After they fulfilled their mission, our fighters withdraw without any problem. [passage omitted]

At 1400, on 27 September, FMLN guerrillas of the Commander Arlen Column of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment fired with rifles on a helicopter that was supporting the advance of the 5th Infantry Brigade troops. The fire hit the helicopter and damaged it. [passage omitted]

ANTEL ASKS FOR PROTECTION AS NEW STRIKE BEGINS

PA020248 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] This is a special news bulletin for YSKL listeners. At the request of the ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration], authorities this morning ordered security forces to implement the militarization of the several ANTEL offices in this capital, nearby villages, and in telecommunications centers. Early this morning, a strike called by the telecommunications workers began. Workers are demanding compliance with demands management approved and accepted a few months ago.

According to workers' spokesmen, they are awaiting a ruling by a labor judge recognizing the indemnity payment to the union's former secretary general. According to these sources, a labor judge had issued a favorable ruling, condemning ANTEL management. However, the spokesmen said that so far no indemnity has been paid to any of the labor leaders.

Moreover, ANTEL officials said the new strike is totally illegal. They also said the institutionis president had asked various security forces to provide security for the installations and not to militarize them.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT CEREZO ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA302125 New York United Nations Television in Spanish 1906 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Speech by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo to the UN General Assembly -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ... of incalculable consequences. However, it was not so. We found the road to peace through democratic participation, and it is precisely this participation that now imposes a duty on me. I must praise the participation of several sectors.

In the first place, I must express my appreciation to the Guatemalan people, to those middle class and popular sectors, which despite repression and the attempts to provoke despair, maintained their resistance, which was extended by democracy, and succeeded in creating the condition for the political opening that initiated this process.

I want to express my gratitude to the political leaders of various political parties who correctly understood the people's aspirations, thus escaping the opportunism of the leading elite, and the despair caused by repression. I particularly want to thank my party -- the Guatemalan Christian Democracy -- which even in the worst of times maintained its hope for the possibility of a solution. Over 300 people gave their lives for the democratic change and were an example which served to keep one's faith alive.

I also wish to express my appreciation to that generation of Army officers who in 1982 and 1983 decided to break with the plan, and contributed to creating the conditions for the emergence of a political process, thus avoiding the mistake of the autocratic government of the region, which involved brother peoples in continuous confrontation due to their intransigence.

The Catholic Church's decision to favor peace, democracy, and those most in need, contributed to keeping hopes alive, and to prudent selection by the popular sectors, on which it has a great deal of influence.

In the traditional and conservative economic sectors there were leaders who succeeded in creating interest in a democratic solution and who reopened discussions which were subsequently ruled out.

What can we say about the organized, popular sectors? Cooperatives and labor unions, which, despite being some of the main victims, chose peaceful participation with no other aims than to promote the emergence of a pluralist, modern society.

It is now our turn to rebuild Guatemala. The historical truth that I have just stated shows you why we -- Guatemalans -- can say the decision taken is to rebuild Guatemala through democracy. It is a collective decision. It is not merely the fruit of a group of successful revolutionaries, or of a single political party, but a decision of an entire people. Thus, it is not a short-term task, it goes beyond elections, and its main objective is to replace the repressed and anarchical society we have, with a free, pluralist, and institutionally ordered society that pursues the common well-being.

I was committed to lead the initial period, to coordinate the national effort to achieve that reconstruction. I must tell you that -- together with the nation -- the first dilemma we face is the natural impatience of several powerful sectors of the country. We have to answer many questions: What should be the pace of the change? Whom should it affect? Whom should it favor? In order to answer those and other questions, we decided to undertake a creative effort. We decided to seek our own answers, because it is precisely a crisis of the traditional models that we are experiencing.

Summarizing, I can tell you that we chose a far-reaching program that is not limited to my administration. I am now the temporary leader of this program. But, I decided to cooperate as a simple citizen -- with the person elected after me -- in this national work that will benefit future generations.

We want an organized society in which everyone can participate. A society that will favor national interests and not the interests of a single sector, group, or labor organization. We want a society that operates and organizes in terms of the human being in general -- men or women; Indian or Mestizo -- thus creating the appropriate conditions for their developments. We long for that kind of far-reaching society, and when we say this, we do so very seriously. So far, our will to build this society has overcome all obstacles, and there is not reason to stop doing so in the future.

We long for a society in which our past will not serve us in complaining and crying -- because we are tired of doing that -- or to be ashamed of it, because, after all, it is our past. Our past should serve us to forge our own identity and to build our own future. We want a society in which right and law will reign, in which there is room for disagreement, and in which peace is the result of a state that is aware of being able to use institutional mechanisms to resolve conflicts without resorting to force.

We want a society in which natural resources, as well as resources coming from men's efforts, are put at the service of everybody's needs, not only at the service of a few. We want a democratic society, one that is not considered a mere instrument to satisfy petty interests, but a way to seek perfection in human relations.

We have to redefine democracy, and by doing so we can clearly see taht the Guatemalan president has not been elected to be a mere administrator of the tragedy, but the leader of a people that wants to control its destiny.

I came here to tell you we intiated that long process that will lead us toward change because we think that changes are the result of processes, and not their cause. Thus, we are acting with energy, step by step, but prudently and patiently. We do not want to take a step backward -- we do not want to go back. By rejecting the urgings of the impatient ones, the opportunists, and those who could not overcome their pain, we are asking our people and the peoples of the world to help us carry our cross. We are not asking them to crucify us, but to glorify our effort, to contribute to the emergence of an exemplary humanity that casts its light and is not destroyed. I ask you all to recognize our hope. I ask you not to judge us by what we suffered, because I repeat, we Guatemalans already pay the price of suffering.

Aware of the Guatemalan people's decision, I proposed a plan to reach an agreement to determine the strategies and the processes of change. We are trying to achieve, as Aristides Calvani [former Venezuelan foreign minister] once said, a maximum degree of agreement within disagreement. We must work to reach these agreements and to find the stances that bring us together rather than those that separate us. We must reject the traditional dichotomy and learn to live together and accept one another as we are. We must promote a plurality of ideas.

From the very beginning, I realized this would be difficult, especially after some intellectuals said such an agreement would be impossible, as if the world had definitely rejected every possibility of reaching an agreement. This is quite normal. To reach an agreement, leaders must admit that they are not privy to the absolute truth. They must put aside opportunism and expediency and tackle the significant and the historical. It takes courage to pass up immediate recognition and settle for historical recognition. All in all, leaders must have a sense of strength and conviction of their own ideas and not be afraid to measure their ideas against the ideas of others. History proves that reason is not one-sided and that man sometimes refuses to remember history's lessons.

I am convinced that our national leaders will be capable of resolving this problem by seeking long-term rather than immediate solutions, for the good of the nation and not of personal interests, for historical rather than present recognition. I am absolutely sure the people will know how to differentiate between those who are working for them and those who work for their own personal interests. In short, our efforts are aimed at promoting the ideas that are new in our country.

In practice, we are trying to combine strategies and techniques that will be useful to achieve our goals. These goals were expressed in the national plan, approved by the people in December 1985 when -- in exercising their sovereign right -- they chose us to govern. These goals have also been described on previous occasions. The strategies aimed at achieving these goals can be summarized in three important short and medium-term policies that -- following the spirit of agreement and democracy which we wish to forget -- reject the traditional dichotomy because we do not wish to fall into polarization and confrontation. These policies cannot be defined in light of an economic model because no economic model can adapt to our situation. We are starting from the belief that a technique is nothing more than an instrument at the service of political decisions. We feel that man does not live for the economy but that economy must be used for the good of man. We refuse to reduce the conflicts of the world and modern society to the issue of good or bad, or to the East-West conflict. We prefer to abide by values rather than positions. For this reason, we prefer a pluralist democracy rather than any type of totalitarianism. This is what our three policies are based on.

A social policy to institutionalize democracy. In this field, the government is directed to create the basic institutional mechanisms for the solution of conflicts and to promote the constitutional rights of the Guatemalan people. The only limitations are those established by law. This policy has been strongly criticized internationally, but domestically it has probably been the most successful.

The constant peasant and trade union activity, the constant demands on the part of some organized sectors, and the constant -- and at times pitiless -- criticism on the part of the opposition, is the state's best proof of the freedom and safety guaranteed for the participation we are currently promoting in Guatemala, a country where, until just recently, expressing one's dissatisfaction was cause enough for repression. We are experiencing situations never before seen in the country which are becoming a common practice and way to exercise our rights. Appeals have been filed against the president; habeas corpus writs filed for cases that occurred during the government period have had positive results; organizations that demand the return of persons kidnapped in the past are being recognized. These organizations carry out constant and strong actions such as threatening a government official or surveillance but do not turn violent. All this has been done and to this moment, no politcal party or organization can say that they have been repressed, that there have been disappearances, or that one of their members has been tortured or murdered. In Guatemala -- like in any other country of the world -- the government cannot foresee or prevent the criminal actions carried out by the common criminal, terrorist, or extreme right organizations, as could occur. However, the Guatemalan Government is bent on acting strongly against any group or any type of organization that does not abide by the law and the guilty parties will be tried and punished.

In this field -- and trying to establish the guidelines for the social political actions -- the government guarantees the right to exercise constitutional rights by offering security for those who exercise these rights within the law. In the case of an incident that could be in violation of human rights, one may go before the Supreme Court of Justice or the Constitutional Court and demand that the government actions be corrected. All the social, political, trade, or human rights organizations must abide by the law and the Constitution. The government will enforce its right to punish offenders if these laws are broken. Until today, this right has been used with prudence and flexibility, aware of the situation we are experiencing.

It is necessary to mention that up to now all the social and labor conflicts the government or president have been asked to mediate have been resolved through agreements within the law and without the need to use force.

In the face of guerrilla activities, I wish to say a few words. In Guatemala there are still some sporadic subversive actions in the isolated areas of the north and northwest. These activities have been reduced to terrorist actions that hurt unnecessary victims and harm isolated Indian villages. It would seem they are trying to further burden those who do not deserve it; they are adding violence to the traditional problems of economic, social, and political abandonment. This makes it even more difficult and costly to attend to their most urgent needs. On our part -- in the face of guerrilla warfare -- we have adopted an attitude of legitimate defense of a process that belongs to the people. We have acted with understanding and prudence. At the same time, we have acted firmly. We have tried some guerrilla leaders, and we have pardoned those who surrendered voluntarily, slowly leaving the mountains as the process of political opening and respect was heard of in the remote areas. It is true that many of the people who got involved in the subversive actions in the past -- especially the peasants -- did so because they felt they had no other alternative. However, the success of the democratic opening and the awareness that they had been fooled by false promises from all sides made the choice of the armed struggle disintegrate. This had been their only solution to the national problem.

It is truly regrettable that the orthodox and methodological inflexibility of a movement now defeated still contributes to suffering in several rural population nuclei. In practice, this sterile struggle is only an obstacle for the development of the regions that were previously affected by violence. The democratic government will have to divert some resources that, instead of satisfying urgent needs, will be used to give protection and security to those who are forcibly involved in a lost, senseless cause.

As one peasant said to me: What right does a man have, who calls himself a revolutionry leader only because he wears an olive green uniform, to say that the people's decision is an error, and to oppose it with weapons in hand. People chose democracy, and the guerrilla movement lost that battle. The least they could do is accept the people's will.

As for me -- and on behalf of the Guatemalan Government -- as representative of the Guatemalan people, I urge the groups who continue harassing the government to revise their position, study the situation, and adhere to the people's will by rejoining the political and institutional activity in a country that is peacefully trying to establish a participatory, pluralist democracy. In Guatemala, there is a place for everyone.

In Guatemala, we went from the search for national security pursued in the past to a stability doctrine. Beneath the stability issue, we found a conceptual error, which in practice is the belief that insurgency is an objective in itself, thus forgetting the essential aspects of the well-being of the people.

Dogmatic attitudes turn the method into the objective, and not the end result. This minimal conceptual error led our Army to believe that national security was in itself an objective. This has begun to change. Now, as part of the doctrinal change in our country, we have clearly established that national security is not an objective in itself, but an instrument at the service of stability, and that along with development, it allows us to have a peaceful, harmonious social state that will result in the common well-being. That is to say, security and development are instruments at the service of stability, and stability is a condition for well-being.

The doctrine that the Guatemalan Government follows now is that of national stability, which promotes democracy and development. We have abandoned the national security doctrine.

Regarding the national economy, we had to face disorder, corruption, capital flight, and profiteering activities. We also face currency devaluation, and unemployment, along with the traditional problems caused by extremely low wages, concentration of means of production, and tax evasion.

Our developing democracy must then face the economic probelms by constrasting them with the firm decision of a people aware of its responsibility, which makes its contribution to the homeland, not in terms of its personal interest, but with full democratic vocation.

The government -- in representation of its people -- adopted a plan for economic reorganization through which we seek to stabilize our currency, to supply the country with the inputs necessary for production, and to open new lines of credit to balance out financial decisions that imposed certain economic conditions on the upper and middle classes to benefit those most in need. The economic plan has had positive results, but consensus through some form of settelement -- by means of which one reaches the highest level of agreement despite existing disagreement -- is the most important achievement. The success of the settlement is proven in the low level of economic and social problems during this administration.

The program for economic reorganization has already achieved some of its objectives, and set the guideline so the people will once again trust the government institutions without resorting to violence, thus acting as a new model of social contract. The most tangible result of this new awareness is the peace and the economic dynamism that national production has placed at the services of all Guatemalans. However, we must also go from international isolation to a policy of active neutrality. The polarization, confrontation, and intolerance that caused a tragedy in Guatemala led the country to isolation and to being viewed with indifference by some governments in the past. This resulted in serious political, financial, and commercial consequences: Our country lost credibility with the international community, sources of foreigh financing were considerably restricted, and our trade, diplomatic, and political relations were also affected.

At the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, there was a defensive attitude among the governments. The negative image created by those governments resulted in a distorted view of our processes, our attitudes, and values. Without denying the seriousness of our past reality and the keenness of the confrontation, exaggerations led the situation to a point where reality was distorted even to those of us who were actors and participants in the drama. There was a conpunction to deform events by those of us experiencing it, and by those judging us.

One fact is absolutely true: violence turned into the common denominator. There was an atmosphere of violence; it could be felt in the air; it conditioned each of our attitudes. In spite of this -- probably because of our magical and utopian culture, because of our ancestral humanism, because of our religious beliefs -- instead of making violence a generalized way of life, we systematically and permanently rejected authoritarian governments and violence as a political instrument. This rejection of tragedy, imposition, prepotency, and confrontation is the foundation of the people's attitude toward democracy; it is the basis for their internal nonviolent support and their search for peace abroad. The Guatemalan people aspire to peace, thus their support of the theory of agreement as a work method for the new democratic government, and of the theory of active neutrality in regional affairs. In the substratum of Guatemalan society, the decision to sever with the past and seek an optimistic future will condition the attitudes of all the political and social sectors that have existed for many years, and will convince the electorate.

Thus, the government's decision to look to the future and not to the past -- because due to the vividness of the struggle many groups involved in the confrontation would be affected -- and instead of creating conditions for agreement and democratic institutionalization, there would be a new confrontation. However, because we cannot deny histroy, we have tried to strengthen the judicial system so that it can be the legal and peaceful means of demanding the implementation of justice. The government and the president will face the historic truth, the Supreme Court, the regular courts, and the desire for justice.

In this concrete phenomenon, we also find reason for the meager possibilities of success among organized groups that seek vengeance through the judicial system. These groups are expressions of the pain caused by the tragedy. They belong to the past and contribute nothing to the future. In the international field -- and especially regarding our Central American region -- this rejection of violence and the Guatemalan people's yearning for peace, provided us with the foundation to reject a conflict between neighboring countries, and a persistence in searching for diplomatic, negotiated solutions and for a permanent instrument of reconciliation and agreement.

Therefore, we proclaimed our active neutrality, supported the Contadora Group efforts without any hesitation, and proposed the creation of a Central American parliament at a presidential summit held in Esquipulas, Guatemala. I realize it is necessary to back some of the statements on which our position is based and which define our international position with actions. We want international relations without any ideological complex. One of the basic principles that guides our political activities is ideological pluralism. We reaffirm the right of peoples and individuals to uphold their ideological convictions and promote the model of society they consider suitable. We believe that pluralism in a democratic society is fundamental for peace. Hence, our reaffirmation of our active neutrality is not necessarily an ideological neutrality. We are in favor of democracy in the world, and we reaffirm the peoples' right to openly participate in determining their own destiny. We do not believe in authoritian governments of any kind, as we do not recognize the right of any group, party, or ruling elite to limit popular sovereignty. However, at the same time, we are not afraid of maintaining relations with any government that legitimately represents its people, regardless of its ideology. We will demand from them relations based on mutual respect and we will strongly protest any phsical attack against our territory while at the same time commiting outselves to not carrying out any such action against anyone, except in exercising of our legitimate right to defense.

We proclaim the need for mutual respect. In the inter-related world in which we live, international organizations have made valuable judgments concerning the actions of member-countries. In addition, in the modern international panorama there is no president or head of state in the world who each day will not have to face in one way or another the messages of protest, criticisms, or requests for support from all kinds of organizations. The Guatemalan democratic government is not worried about the comments or even criticisms from other governments on its actions. We only ask they be willing to listen to us, to discuss our objections, to respect our reality, and to analyze our situation objectively.

Our country is open to visitors, as we want them to have a first-hand view of our reality. We are open to suggestions or contributions that will improve our government. In other words, we are seeking peace. We do not want our past and our sufferings to be ridiculed. We reject the direct aggression of one country against another. Historically, Central America has been the victim of open or covert military aggressions, and we are rejecting the idea that this should continue in Guatemala.

I must say that, in the past, these aggressions have come from countries that have diverse ideologies. In response to the aggressions that could lead to international conflicts, we propose diplomacy and political methods as an alternative; hence, our activities and our active neutrality. We cannot justify or explain regional wars that only result in destruction and death, nor do we accept that there is a right -- international or ideological -- to create confrontations between brothers. We -- the Guatemalans -- say that violence, whether it is called revolutionary or whatever, is at this historical moment an obstacle to development in Central America because funds are allotted for arms and not to satisfy our needs.

I have stated Guatemala's neutrality in response to the differences that may emerge among the Central American countries. I have also stated our definite diplomatic and political interest in promoting understanding and integration mechanisms as well as our definite support of peaceful, democratic, and pluralist movements. Because of this -- in response to the Nicaraguan problem -- we sympathize with the political parties peacefully struggling for an opening that will lead to their participation. Without taking sides regarding the current armed struggle, we believe the reasons for the struggle would decrease to the extent the political spaces are broadened without ideological prejudices, with pluralistic attitudes, and unconditionally respecting the social and political sectors of the opposition.

In this effort, it is undeniable that the two great powers will play a very important role, and that they have a great historical responsibility. The world has been affected by the constant rivalry between them, a rivalry that has caused national struggles and international confrontations, at time -- and we must admit this -- through their joint initiatives or due to requests from national political groups, but in both cases with similar consequences.

Regarding Latin America and especially Central America, where we will always be forced to take the United States into account in one way or another, direct or indirect Soviet influence has given some of our national political confrontations an international flavor, and there is the risk that inter-American problems will become part of what now is called the East-West conflict. We intend to escape this possibility, and we reject war and armed clashes because Central America's strategic position makes it vulnerable to the possibility of becoming a part of that conflict. If we do not act prudently in response to the current historic situation, our regional governments will also bear the great responsibility of causing or preventing a holocaust.

The moment calls for a break from orthodox patterns, for a rejection of conflictive alignments, and for a reaffirmation of our priorities -- first, national interests, second, regional interests, and last, international interests. Therefore, on behalf of the men and women of my country who are tired of violence and helpessness and eager for political stability to achieve development, I dare to ask the great powers to end their competition to gain our territories, and to hold dialogue to determine how to help us and not how to destroy us. We welcome all those who want to contribute to the consolidation of democracy in our countries so that our people and not computers decide our nations' fates.

I firmly believe that the developed nations in Europe and the East can play a very special role in this drama to achieve moderation in the handling of our conflicts and to support human development upon the foundation of democracy and pluralism. In case of a world war, the countries of those regions and ours would have the doubtful honor of sharing the risk of seeing our hopes for a better future dashed.

As president of the Guatemalans, aware of the current historical moment, I offer my services to all countries so that with the participation of our magical country, full of history and hope, we can contribute to the emergence of the humanity of light [humanidad luz] and to the realization of the utopia that led to the foundation of this respectable organization after World War II, to seek and achieve the consolidation of peace. Thank you very much. [applause]

HONDURAS

ARMY CHANGES EXPECTED TO AFFECT POLITICS

PA010411 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The changes in the top-level military echelons will certainly affect the country's political activities; it is not true that these changes are strictly an internal matter exclusively the responsibility of the Armed Forces. [National Congress President] Carlos Orbin Montoya might benefit from this, and Rafael Leonardo Callejas lost some good friends who may have been decisive in future presidential elections.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] Colonels Guillermo Thuman Cordon, Lufty Azzad Matute, William Thomas Said Speer, and Dagoberto Aspra Salgado were removed from their top-level posts in the Honduran Armed Forces' leadership. It was officially reported that the post commander general of the Army has been assumed by Brig Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. However, there is no information about Col Guillermo Thuman Cordon's future.

Likewise, an official bulletin reported that other changes will be carried out. Col Cesar Maradiaga's family was quite concerned at noon today; they do not know where he is. He reportedly left his house to assume another important post within the Armed Forces' military-administrative sector, but has disappeared, and no one knows where he is. All of this has caused some conjecture.

According to some observers, this purge is a consolidation of the officers who opposed the reorganization that cost Gen Walter Lopez Reyez his post. On that occasion, he demanded some internal changes; the changes have now been made, consolidating those who opposed Gen Walter Lopez Reyes. The changes have consolidated the fifth promotion, which opposed the purge of Col Roberto Nunez Montes following the charges presented during the infamous Clear Night Operation. Believe it or not, the purge was caused by the Clear Night Operation and many of us will not believe that [former National Party Deputy] Roberto Zelaya lied when issuing the charges reported by all the news media. He was attacked because someone was out to get his business of supplying the Nicaraguan contras.

According to the last unofficial reports, two young and prestigious officers — Col Alvaro Romero Salgado and Lt Col Mario Amaya Amaya — will lead two important military units — the 3d Infantry Battalion, with headquarters in San Pedro Sula, and the 4th Infantry Battalion, with headquarters in La Ceiba. Col Carlos Antonio Reyes Barahona this morning presided over the dismissal of personnel in the Armored Cavalry Regiment, where he has replaced Col William Thomas Said Speer. Other changes will be learned tomorrow if the general command authorized the officers in the public relations directorate to issue another bulletin.

Tonight, we are worried about private and foreign investments. The news from Honduras decidedly does not help us to obtain a better credibility as a country . All kinds of conjectures abound abroad, so it is necessarsy to issue an official statement. According to our information, all this consolidates the position ofCol Leonel Riera Lunatti, who is now commander of the FUSEP [Public Security Forces]. Rafael Leonardo Callejas has lost important friends in the Armed Forces; Carlos Montoya will begin from point zero because a zealous enemy has been removed from a position, which could interfere in his presidential plans.

The Armed Forces are facing a tough test; we all hope this will not lead to negative consequences for our country. The civilians have a right to know what is happening within the Armed Forces; although they are the armed branch of the people, no Army can last without a solid rearguard -- and that is what all the Hondurans are. [end recording]

The situation has been reported on the international level and very serious commentaries are being made in countries that should not intervene in our internal affairs because it is highly inconvenient. Honduras has undoubtedly attracted a lot of attention due to the contras' presence, the brazenness of Washington's spokesmen -- who do not hesitate in mocking our government officials -- and because the road for peace to Central America passes through Tegucigalpa.

Colonels To Leave Country

PA011722 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] It was learned yesterday in Tegucigalpa that the Armed Forces Higher Council will reportedly send abroad four colonels who were opposed to the Army reshuffle.

It was also learned that three other colonels -- including Guillermo Thuman Cordon -- will reportedly be subject to disciplinary measures, as determined by the High Command.

Meanwhile, it was reported yesterday that Armed Forces Commander General Humberto Regalado Hernandez was in Miami when the military changes took place over the weekend, and had to return quickly.

While abroad, Gen Regalado Hernandez was informed of the action taken by the Armed Forces Higher Council, which he "endorsed."

Among the colonels who will reportedly be sent abroad in October are Thomas Said Spear and Hector Aplicano, who will reportedly be appointed military attaches in Venezuela and Mexico, respectively.

As of yesterday, there was no information as to where Colonels Cesar Maradiaga, Armed Forces G-2, and another colonel by the name of Borjas, who was the commander of Battalion 316 -- also of Military Intelligence -- would be transferred.

It was said that Col Borjas will reportedly be replaced by a colonel by the name of Villatoro, who as of last week was second in command under Colonel Roberto Nunez Montes in the Military Intelligence Command of the Armed Forces Staff.

The last of the colonels who will reportedly be removed is Dagoberto Aspra Salgado, who yesterday was at his home in the Loarque neighborhood in Tegucigalpa.

It was learned that Colonel Carlos Reyes Barahona, commander of the 4th Infantry Battalion headquartered in La Caiba, Atlantida, was appointed commander of the Armored Cavalry Regiment (Recabli), replacing Said Speer.

Colonel Alvaro Romero, who as of last week had been assigned to the Armed Forces Staff, was appointed commander of the 4th Infantry Battalion.

In addition, Colonel Admundo Alcerro Prudoth, formerly director of the Communications School, was appointed commander of the Armed Forces Logistical Support Command (Calffaa), replacing Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalva, whose fate is unknown.

It was also learned that Colonel Juan Ramon Pena, former commander of the Presidential Honor Guard, was appointed director of the Armed Forces Command and Staff School, replacing Colonel Hector Aplicano.

LA TRIBUNA tried to interview the military officers mentioned in this report, but the guards posted outside their residences said they were not home. We also tried to contact them by phone at the end of this edition, but were unable to reach them.

MINISTRY REAFFIRMS RIGHT OVER SERRANILLA BANK

PA010418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Foreign Ministry has informed the Sandinist government that Nicaragua does not and will never have jurisdiction over the Serranilla Bank, located in the Caribbean Sea.

On 2 August, Colombia and Honduras signed a maritime delimitation agreement stating that the South American country will have jurisdiction over three-fourths of the keys. Cuba, Jamaica, and Grand Cayman Island also claim sovereignty over the keys, as well as Nicaragua and Colombia.

On 8 September, Nicaragua rejected signing the treaty by sending a note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry. The Honduran reply was delivered today to Danilo Abud Vivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa.

"My government believes that the treaty in question is an expression of the sovereign will of two states to establish a maritime border in areas in which Nicaragua does not and will never have any jurisdiction," states the letter signed by Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. The letter added that Nicaragua "cannot historically, geographically, or legally claim the keys."

According to Lopez Contreras, "by signing the maritime delimination treaty, Honduras and Colombia reasserted their indisputable rights to the circumsscribed region. Therefore, the Honduran Government believes Nicaragua's claims are unjustifiable and unnaceptable." The document signed by Honduras and Colombia has yet to be ratified by both Congresses.

Different public opinion sectors in Honduras describe the signing of the treaty as violating the constitution and surrending sovereignty to another state. According to the Honduran Constitution, the Serranilla Bank is a Honduran possession, and according to several congressmen -- mostly from the opposition -- the treaty will not be ratified.

Delimitation Suspension Request

PA011931 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Report By Guillermo Castellanos]

[Text] Deputy Efrain Reconco Murillo, moving ahead of developments, last night gave our desk at the National Congress a copy of a motion he will present before that chamber when it discusses the maritime delimitation treaty between the Republics of Honduras and Colombia. This treaty deals with the heavily commented on and polemical issue involving the Serranilla Bank. The text of the motion is as follows:

1. Temporarily suspend the discussion on the maritime delimitation treaty signed by the Republics of Honduras and Colombia on 2 August 1986 until an overall policy to delimit maritime borders with states along the Atlantic Ocean and the historical bays on the Pacific Ocean [as heard] is established.

2. Authorize the Executive Branch, in keeping with international law, to resort to the United Nations to reach an agreement to delimit our maritime borders with all neighboring states, or negotiate with each one on an individual basis.

Once the corresponding ruling is handed down, it should be presented to this sovereign National Congress, which will take further steps.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY KILL, INJURE FISHERMEN

PA020101 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 29 Sep 86 p 38

[Article by Juan Ramon Aguilera Z. -- quotation marks as published]

[Text] Choluteca -- At noon, 5 August, Sandinists captured Hondurans Juan Antonio Medina and Ricardo Pinel Oseguera, residents of this city's La Libertad neighborhood, who were fishing for shrimp in front of the Cedeno resort area, Golfo de Fonseca.

The Hondurans were asked to turn themselves in. After they entered the gunboat, they were put facedown on the floor. The Sandinists began to hit them with the butts of their rifles on the backs, legs, and head to get them to tell how many garrisons the Honduran officers had in the ports of Amapala, San Lorenzo, and Cedeno.

Since Juan Antonio Medina Barralaga did not answer, the Sandinists continued hitting him in the spine, paralyzing his legs. Now he can only walk with is mother's help.

During his journey to Punta Arenas in Cosiguina, Juan Antonio Medina Barralaga said he heard some shots. He thought it was some sort of strategy to get in contact with their allies. However, he later realized what happpened when they told him to pick up the body of a man who had been shot in the head and him toss out to sea. I refused to, and told them that I would neve toss my companion and friend into the sea, and if they wanted to kill me, to go ahead. This was Ricardo Pinel Oseguera, my faithful work companion." "I do not know if they tossed my companion Ricardo into the sea or if they buried him, because when I woke up semiconscious, I was in a Nicaraguan jail."

Professor Oscar Rodriguez, owner of 16 outboard motor shrimp launches, was identified as a friend of the "contras." When they showed the detainee a photograph, they asked him if he knew him; this so-and-so is our enemy and a friend of the "contras." Likewise, they also showed him photographs of people in Choluteca slated to be purged. From the above, we can surmise that we have Sandinist spies here who are in charge of taking those pictures and sending them back to their country.

The fisherman was released on 25 September and returned through the La Fraternidad border post. He told us he had a lot of difficulties on his trip back from Managua. He said since he was paralyzed, he had to ask some kind people to help him board buses he had to take.

NICARAGUA

PROTEST NOTE SENT TO HONDURAN GOVERNMENT

PA012205 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 5

[Protest note sent by Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera to Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras -- date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Carlos Lopez Contreras, foreign relations minister, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Mr Minister:

I address Your Excellency in reference to the serious incidents that I hereby present:

On 25 September, 1985, at 0045 in Vado Ancho, Chinandega Department, a power pylon was sabotaged with explosives. The following day, at 0919, EPS troops investigating the described incident in the area were harassed with rifle fire by members of the Honduran Army.

Later, at approximately 0930 and 1000, another EPS patrol went to the same area and was also attacked by five members of the Honduran Army.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby presents its formal protest to the Honduran Government for this unjustified attack.

Nicaragua hereby requests that the Honduran authorities carry out a complete investigation leading to the punishment of the Honduran soldiers responsible, and to the adoption of urgent measures avoiding the repetition in the future of such regrettable incidents as this one, which are incompatible with the fundamental principles of coexistence that comprise the behavior obligations among states.

I take this opportunity to reiterate, your Excellency, my highest appreciation and esteem.

Jose Leon Talavera, acting foreign minister.

RISQUET RECEIVES DPRK'S YANG HYONG-SOP

FL011809 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, welcomed Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. During the fraternal meeting opinions were exchanged on the present international situation and on common interests.

Both officials pointed to the close bonds of friendship and solidarity which exist between Cuba and Korea. They also exchanged information on the preparations for the meeting of Latin American political parties to support the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea, which will take place in Havana on 11-13 December.

AGERPRES CITES BULGARIAN DELEGATE AT CDR MEETING

AU291447 Bducharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Havana (AGERPRES) 29/9/1986 -- In behalf of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the participants in the Third Congress of Revolution Defence Committee of Cuba were addressed a message of salute presented by Iosif Uglar, member of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy chairman of the SDUF.

PAP NOTES VISIT BY POLISH DELEGATION

LD011415 Warsaw PAP in English 1028 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Havana, Oct. 1 -- A delegation of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) led by vice-chairman of the PRON National Council Zdzislaw Pilecki wound up its visit to Cuba, paid at the invitation of the authorities of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR). The delegation took part in the 3rd congress of the CDR, the largest organisation in Cuba.

During the congress, Zdzislaw Pilecki delivered a speech on PRON activities.

PRON vice-chairman held talks with members of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, who had been re-elected chairman of the CDR, Armando Acosta Cordero. The talk focused on further consolidation of cooperation between the PRON and CDR, on the basis of a joint agreement signed two years ago. PRON representatives held a number a meetings with other delegations attending the congress, from Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other states.

During the talks, the sides stressed the significance of joint actions in favour of maintaining peace in the world, putting an end to the arms race, establishing a new international economic order and international economic security.

ESPIN HEADS NEW CRIME PREVENTION COMMISSION

FL011352 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The National Prevention and Social Attention Commission [La comision nacional de prevencion y atencion social] has been established at the Council of State headquarters in Havana.

The ceremony installing the commission, which was presided over by Politburo members Osmani Cienfuegos, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, and Vilma Espin, outlined the characteristics and fundamental goals of the commission as well as the projections of the work the commission will complete during its first stage.

The commission is created from Law Decree No 95, 1986, and the fundamental goal is to channel the efforts of organizations and organisms in the struggle against crime and any other actions contrary to the norms of our socialist society as well as working to eradicate their causes and conditions.

The National Prevention and Social Attention Commission is presided over by Comrade Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, and includes 21 organizations from the state's central administration and political and mass organizations.

The commission is under the Council of Ministers and will have its counterpart in every province and municipality and will report to the executive committee of the people's government in every instance.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA — The Council of State has appointed Comrade Manuel Perez Hernandez Ambassador from the Republic of Cuba to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Excerpt] [Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86 FL]

BRUNSWIJK AIRSTRIP ATTACK FAILS; 3 REBELS KILLED

FL011601 Paris AFP in English 1509 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Suriname Army last Saturday night repelled an attack by anti-government forces on an airstrip at Moengo, 90 kilometers (75 miles) east of here, the SURINAME NEWS AGENCY (SNA) reported Wednesday.

The agency said the rebels were followers of Ronny Brunswijk, a former bodyguard of Suriname's leader Desi Bouterse who has claimed a spate of guerrilla attacks in the country since last July.

The rebel forces, led by a certain Django [no further expansion provided], had sought to take over the airstrip at Moengo, a mining town in Marowijne, to allow a plane carrying arms for the group to land there, the SNA said.

It added that the plane awaited was probably the one hijacked by rebels in the south-east of the country on September 25. There was still no news Wednesday of the pilot of the hijacked plane, who is the son of Suriname's minister of sports and youth affairs [Orlando Franklin van Amson].

Army troops defending the airstrip killed two of the assailants and arrested a third, Alfred Sante, a head teacher from the Marowijne area, the agency said. Mr Sante, who admitted he had functioned as a medical assistant during the attack, said a third guerrilla had been killed.

Three other members of the guerrilla group have been arrested owing to information supplied by Mr Sante, who said he had been recruited on the promise that he would be appointed minister of education if the Brunswijk group gained power, the agency said.

Fighting in recent weeks between rebel and government troops have led to about 10 deaths on the Army side, and a dozen soldiers have been captured, according to the government.

FINANCE MINISTER REJECTS IMF'S CREDIT CONDITIONS

FL291228 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Suriname's minister of finance will hold talks in Washington this week with the IMF. So far, Suriname has rejected the fund's credit conditions, which include the reduction of the number of civil servants and also a devaluation of Suriname's guilder. The Surinamese finance minister is now said to be willing to consider devaluation of the currency.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN'S USSR VISIT CONFIRMED FOR 13-17 OCT

PY021544 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1457 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM) -- At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the Soviet Government, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will make an official visit to the USSR from 13 to 17 October. The Argentine Foreign Ministry today reported this in a press communique.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS UK PLANE OVERFLIGHT INCIDENT

PY021633 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1551 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry has issued a communique announcing that it has reported to the United Nations an incident that occurred yesterday in Argentine jurisdictional waters involving an Argentine trawler and British Air Force plane. The communique says that Argentina has lodged a protest with the United Nations over the incident. Herewith is the text of the communique:

Regarding an incident that occurred on 1 October in Argentine jurisdictional waters involving an Argentine trawler and a British Air Force plane, the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship hereby announces that it has sent a note to the UN secretary general reporting the incident and lodging a protest. The Argentine Government reiterates its strong rejection any action that interferes with the legal and peaceful activities of Argentine trawlers.

TEXTILE EXPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH EEC

PY010214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1422 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM) -- Argentina and the EEC today signed a textile agreement in Brussels that will benefit the Argentine trade balance by $40 to $50 million a year. Argentine diplomatic sources headquartered in Brussels have reported this according to a report from EFE news agency.

Ramiro Alfonsin, Argentine Ambassador to the EEC signed the agreement, the EFE report datelined Brussels states. This agreement is the renewal of one that expired in 1982. This date coincides with the cooling of relations between Argentina and the EEC on account of the Malvinas War. According to EFE, EEC sources have pointed out that the agreement will last 5 years and it was signed within the framework of the international multifiber agreements [Acuerdos Internacionales Mulifibras, (AMF)] that includes cotton threads, fabrics and combed wool [lana cardada]. The Argentine diplomatic sources believe that through this agreement, this type of Argentine exports will increase by 100 percent. The following export quotas were established using advantageous export taxes: 12,400 tons of combed wool [lana cardada] (the former 1985 quota was 9,300 tons); 3,600 tons of cotton thread (the former quota was 2,921 tons); and 5,500 tons of cotton fabrics. The Argentine delegation also expresses satisfaction at the elasticity of the quotas in the EEC and in Argentina.

EEC sources told EFE that this agreement expresses the will to contribute to the opening of markets. The EEC likewise requests the exporting countries to respect brands, models, and designs. The EFE report ends by saying that this agreement is one of the 21 bilateral textile agreements that the EEC maintains within the multifiber

GROUP CLAIMS U.S. TO USE TROOPS IN CHILE

PY022110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1931 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Board for the Defense of National Sovereignty today stated that the U.S. troops that arrived in Bolivia on 15 July this year to struggle against drug trafficking may be used in Chile if the situation in the neighboring nation gets out of hand.

The board, which has been established by dozens of political parties, institutions, and labor unions to demand the withdrawal of the 170 rangers, claimed that its statement is based on a memorandum issued by U.S. General John Galvin. This memorandum was intercepted by opponents of General Augusto Pinochet's government in Chile and was later disseminated by international news agencies. According to the board, the memorandum proves that the real objective of the United States in sending troops to Bolivia is to set up a permanent military base in this country.

The board pointed out that initially the troops were to stay in Bolivia until 15 September, but that now the United States Government says that there is no fixed date for their withdrawal. Paz Estenssoro's administration says that the troops will leave on 15 November.

Barthelemy Refutes Claim

PY030230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 2 Oct (EFE) -- The debates regarding the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia was reactivated again today through the publication of charges levied by the "Board for the Defense of National Sovereignty," and an initial reaction of Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, asked whether the U.S. military detachment currently in Bolivia is a counterinsurgency unit, answered that he did not know the detachment's specialty. He added, however, that according to the agreements signed between La Paz and Washington, the U.S. troops can cooperate only with the Bolivian police to transport members of the unit trained for the antinarcotic struggle. Barthelemy emphasized that in keeping with these agreements the U.S. troops cannot even transport Bolivian military units and announced that the U.S. troops will leave Bolivia in the coming weeks.

Finally, the interior minister said meetings are being held with U.S. Ambassador in La Paz Edward Rowell in order to coordinate new antinarcotic actions that will require different equipment, especially planes and helicopters that have a greater range than that of the six Black Hawk helicopters currently operating in Bolivia.

BRIEFS

YPFB PROFITS -- Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] General Manager Jorge Flores has reported that the company sold natural gas to the Argentine Republic worth $378 million between August 1985 and August 1986. He also said that domestic sales of oil by-products reached $175 million. [Excerpts] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p 9 PY]

GOVERNMENT ANNOYED OVER REAGAN'S OMISSION

PY021501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1429 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Oct (EFE) -- The omission made by Ronald Reagan during his inaugu speech at the IMF annual assembly in not mentioning Brazil as one of the countries th has successfully faced inflation has caused displeasure within the Brazili Gov rnment.

The displeasure was disclosed by Brazilian Foreign Ministry sources after Finar Minister Dilson Funaro and Foreign Ministry special adviser Rubens Ricupero said th the omission was made because Brazil has refused to follow IMF policies. In h speech, Reagan praised Argentina and Colombia for reducing inflation during the la few months without mentioning Brazil. From a 200 percent inflation rate in 19 Brazil has cut inflation to 6 percent so far this year.

Speaking before Sao Paulo businessmen, Ricupero said that the omission was m "because we maintain a different position from the IMF economic policies." Ricup recalled that Reagan recognized the success of the Brazilian economic reform prog during President Jose Sarnery's visit to the United States last September. Rub Ricupero said: "That was a personal opinion which does not necessarily coincide w the IMF position."

A few hours earlier in Washington, Finance Minister Dilson Funar said that the omiss does not mean that the economic policies are wrong but that "we have the best suppo that of the Brazilian people."

Local media are today commenting that President Ronald Reagan's position can considered a warning regarding the decision he will make before 6 October o commercial sanctions on Brazil for its national informatics market policies.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TO BE REORGANIZED

PY022013 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- The Planalto Palace is preparing a proposal for the reorganizati of the National Service for Intelligence (SNI) to be submitted next year to t Constitutional Assembly. The assembly's delegates will be elected as congressmen the upcoming 15 November elections. Under the proposal, the SNI will operate along t lines of the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) and FBI (Federal Bureau Investigations) in the United States, but with combined power to operate at home a abroad.

The government intends to strip the SNI of some functions that are more appropriate f the police, such as the investigation of corruption in government administration. In the United States, the CIA functions as the secret service, and the FBI and the feder police. In addition to these two U.S. organizations, the SNI is studying t operations of intelligence services from the FRG and Great Britain, as well as t intelligence-gathering methods used in those countries.

FOLHA has learned that the SNI Chief, General Ivan de Souza Mendes, 63, is concerned, for instance, about the government's need to protect itself against eventual terrorist acts from international organizations or from Brazilian extremist groups.

Judging from the information stored in the computers at government intelligence services, the country's internal situation should cause no concern. However, there is something that causes concern: Latin America holds the world record for the greatest number of terrorist attacks. This month, however, the statistics changed somewhat due to the large number of bombings in Europe, especially in France.

In the United States, the CIA conducts investigations abroad at the request of President Reagan, and the FBI goes into action only when the mission is restricted to U.S. territory. In Brazil, under the proposal being outlined at the Planalto Palace, the SNI will operate both at home and abroad, for economic reasons.

The SNI, which was set up after the 1964 Revolution, had an active participation in political repression during the years of military regime. Gen Ivan de Souza Mendes, who was appointed to the post by late President-elect Tancredo Neves, contends that the SNI has to operate in a democratic way, within legal boundaries.

Although he favors phone tapping to combat some types of crimes, Gen Souza Mendes says that "SNI agents are not tapping phones." At the Constituent Assembly, he intends to lobby through the Planalto Palace congressional advisers for the legalization of "bugging."

VOLUNTARY REDUCTION OF STEEL EXPORTS TO U.S.

PY020231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1919 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Oct (EFE) -- Brazil has agreed to reduce by 26,000 tons per year its export quota of steel to the United States through an agreement, which a bilateral commission that reviews the steel trade every 3 months, reached in Washington.

Marco Polo de Melo Lopez, executive secretary of the Association of Private Steel Mills (ASP) announced the decision today. He explained that the established quotas are now 630,000 tons of refined steel and 700,000 tons of semirefined steel products. Brazilian exports of semirefined steel increased from 1.7 million tons to 2.5 million tons so far this year.

Meanwhile, Rudolf Buhler, president of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute (IBS) reported that no progress has been made in the negotiations aimed at including special steel and pipes in the systems of voluntary restrictions.

OPPOSITION LEADERS REACT TO MERINO'S COMMENTS

PY021330 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro yesterday discussed the possibility of establishing a dialogue with the democratic opposition. He said he would receive anyone who wishes to talk to him. One can get to know the thoughts of others by talking with them and by reading their proposals, Merino said. He added that if realistic, down to earth solutions are proposed by capable people a meeting of this sort with the democratic opposition is possible without doubt.

Jorge Molina Valdivieso, under secretary general of the Socialist Party, which is part of the Democratic Alliance [AD], said the following about Merino's statements:

[Begin Molina recording] I think it is very positive. As a member of the Chilean Socialist Party, I am very interested in speaking to him about the basis for a democratic regime proposed by 13 political parties and about the proposals for a democratic political solution to our national crisis. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Radical Party Secretary Ricardo Navarrete said:

[Begin Nevarrete recording] We have said that before facing our national problems, we must first reach an understanding and a dialogue with the Armed Forces. Therefore, the comments of such a high-ranking officer as Adm Merino please us. At least one government representative is aware that this is a way by which we can face national problems. Unfortunately, we understand that Adm Merino's attitude is not that of the government, which has persistently and scornfully insisted on complying with a Constitution that does not lead to democracy. The official attitude insists on following a timetable that does not solve national problems but makes them worse. [end recording]

Social Democrat leader Rene Abeliuk also discussed Adm Merino's comments:

[Begin Abeliuk recording] We have always said that there is no other solution to the Chilean problem than an agreement between the Armed Forces and the democratic citizens with a very clear objective: to recover democracy. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Enrique Kraus, former interior minister of the Christian Democrat government of President Frei, spoke about the matter:

[Begin Kraus recording] Merino's comments are favorable. At a time when the atmosphere is hopeless and full of tension, it is favorable that a Government Junta member like Adm Merino should state that it is convenient to talk, and thus begin the rational dialogue. This shows a favorable change of attitude. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Thus dialogue has been proposed. Observers agree that this could provoke a change in the coming political scene and that a split between government and people due to lack of dialogue might be prevented. Christian Democracy President Andres Saldivar qualified Adm Merino's comments as positive because Merino said he is willing to meet with all sectors, including the democratic opposition ones.

[Begin Saldivar recording] I cannot speak for the whole party, but my personal reply is that Adm Merino's comments are very positive because this is the first time an important government representative has said he is willing to establish a dialogue. I favor a dialogue, as I said a long time ago. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Meanwhile, Sergio Molina, coordinator of the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy said: Yes, I am willing to talk with Adm Merino. Molina said he is very interested in meeting with the Government Junta member, and added that the admiral's statements are very important.

[Begin Molina recording] [in progress] ... because comments by an important government official like Adm Merino, who has publicly stated this, means an important step forward. According to the newspaper, his comments do not mean that negotiations have begun, but I think they really have. The important thing is to have the opportunity to talk. I think this is the most important thing at the moment in Chile. [end recording] [passage omitted]

CUADRA VIEWS DIALOGUE, MERINO'S REMARKS

PY021429 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has said that the talks that may be held between the government and the opposition on specific issues should not be mistaken for a formal and regular dialogue on political topics. he said, however, that it was interesting to notice that some dissident sectors appear to be willing to reconsider their positions.

[Begin Cuadra recording] That is an interesting fact, but time will show how far they will go. As positions become clearer it will be possible to establish more formal relations with the government. On the other hand, as President Augusto Pinochet said in his address to the nation on 11 September, the government is resolutely making progress toward the approval of a law on political parties. Based on this law, which will be ruling Chilean political life early in 1987, it will be possible to determine who's who in Chilean politics, that is, who enjoys the people's support and who has stable and strong [words indistict]. [end recording]

Minister Cuadra was referring to the statement made by Admiral Merino on 1 October in connection with a possible dialogue between the government and the opposition. Following a cabinet meeting presided by President Pinochet, Cuardra said that the statement by Adm Merino is to be considered relative to a conversation between people who hold different views on a given subject. Cuadra explained that this is a natural and frequent conversation. The government does hold private talks on specific subjects with some opposition leaders. The events of the past 60 days, particularly the discovery of the arsenals and the attempt on the president's life, have justified the government's position toward the opposition, he said. [passage omitted]

12 POLITICAL PARTIES SIGN NEW DOCUMENT

PY022100 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] A few days ago, the Chilean democratic political parties issued a document that is considered very important by observers. It is called "The Basic Principles of a Democratic Government," and is signed by the following: The Christian Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, the Humanist Party, the United Popular Action Movement, the Chilean Socialist Party, the Historical Socialist Party, National Party, Radical Party, Republican Party, Liberal Party, Social Democratic Party, and the Popular Socialist Union.

Among other things, the document expresses the need to establish a dialogue with the Chilean Armed Forces and Carabineros to reach an agreement regarding important and urgent matters such as the peaceful transition toward democracy.

Within this context, national and international observers believe that the declarations of Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, and Air Force General Fernando Matthei are very important. [passage omitted]

DETAINEES HELD INCOMMUNICADO TRANSFERRED

PY030007 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Sep 86 p C-2

[Excerpts] Valdivia -- According to sources close to the Valdivia Vicariate of Solidarity, Beatriz Gudrun Brinckmann Scheihing, a professor of German-Chilean descent, is being held at the Valdivia detention center along with 11 other people who were arrested last week on charges of being members of terrorist organizations.

The source said that acting on orders from Judge Advocate Arturo Ruiz, on the evening of 24 September, the detainees were transferred to the Isla Teja Prison, where they are being held incommunicado. Judge Advocate Ruiz went to Santiago to attend his mother's funeral. It was also reported that the detainees are not allowed to receive any personal items from outside the prison.

Brinckmann, a teacher at the German Institute of Valdivia, has been charged with being the editor of the underground magazine "Don Reca," a monthly Spanish language publication that criticizes the regime, advocates subversion, and carries distorted information in Chile. In addition, she was charged with being in possession of subversive documents and planning acts of sabotage in Valdivia. [passage omitted]

Brinckmann has also been charged with heading the Valdivia committee of the outlawed Communist Party. Beatriz' parents have said that they hired a lawyer in an effort to have their daughter released on bail. It has been unofficially reported that the 12 detainees will be held incommunicado for another 5 days.

On 20 October, Horst Kriegler, the FRG consul in Concepcion, visited Beatriz Brinckmann at the CNI [National Intelligence Center] headquarters in Valdivia. The consul talked with her and obtained permission for her to receive clothing and medicine for her stomach and bronchial problems.

BARCO CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST POVERTY, DRUGS

PA020421 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Dario Fernando Patino report from New York]

[Text] President Virgilio Barco's tour through the United States took him to New York today. Here, at the UN headquarters, the Colombian head of state demanded that this organization assume responsibility for implementing a very ambitious program to fight absolute poverty. He also stressed Colombia's efforts to fight drug trafficking.

Barco arrived at the United Nations at 0945 and was greeted at the entrance by the UN secretary general, Peruvian Javier Perez de Cuellar. At the same place where over 10 heads of state -- ranging from Ronald Reagan to Corazon Aquino -- have spoken during the last 15 days, Barco again broached the problem of the international financial crisis and said that we are facing a decapitalization of the economy. He noted that Colombia will join in the international condemnation of racism in South Africa. In his statements concerning our country, Barco stressed the efforts that have been made to fight the scourge of drug trafficking, emphasizing that our country is waging a historic battle against drug production, trade, and abuse.

[Begin Barco recording] Even though we have paid a very high and painful price, I wish to set on the record before this Assembly that my country will continue the struggle against these inhuman forms of crime without hesitation. In order for this struggle to be successful it is indispensable that the countries with the highest levels of consumption of these degrading substances implement -- as is at last being done -- concerted programs to penalize and discourage the consumption and trade in these types of drugs. [end recording]

Barco recalled that despite all the efforts made in Colombia to promote development and well-being, there are approximately 6 million people at the absolute poverty level in our country. He then called on Latin America to cooperate in eradicating this evil.

[Begin Barco recording] We are presently faced with a dramatic situation as far as poverty is concerned. Twenty-five percent of our population, or 6.5 million people, are enduring absolute poverty. Outright unemployment and underemployment are affecting over one third of the economically active population. From here, I make an appeal to the countries of Latin America and the entire world as well as to international organizations to launch a concerted, solidaristic action against such a degrading social scourge. [end recording]

It must be noted that on this occasion attendance at the UN plenary session was not quite as heavy and that the applause was not as long as in other cases.

REBEL COLUMN BLOWS UP CHEVRON PUMPING STATION

PA030052 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[By Eduardo Carrillo]

[Excerpt] A column of the pro-Castro National Liberation Army (ELN) has blown up a pumping station of Chevron, a multinational oil company. The attack produced property damage amounting to more than $1 million, but no one was injured.

Spokesmen for the 5th Army Brigade and the National Police have reported that approximately 40 men wearing military uniforms and carrying modern weapons entered the oil camp around 0100 on Monday.

They attacked the Chevron camp located in Puerto Lleras, between the corregimientos of Puerto Leon and Aguas Claras, in the municipality of Cucuta, in northern Santander Department, on the border with Venezuela.

Once inside the installations, the authorities said, the rebels hoisted flags of the so-called ELN and the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG) and distributed propaganda from those two subversive organizations.

The ELN clandestine bulletins state that this group will continue dynamiting the pumping stations of the foreign companies and that it is opposed to Colombian oil going to other countries.

All the employees were forced to leave the camp area and then, the official spokesmen reported, the rebels dynamited all the installations of Chevron, causing more than $1 million, approximately 200 million pesos, in property losses.

The explosions destroyed three valves and two generators. Army and National Police elements were air-transported to Aguas Claras Corregimiento in an effort to make contact with the ELN column, which in recent months has been attacking multinational oil companies and kidnapping their executives.

The rebel column has attacked not only oil installations but also Colombian Army and police forward posts as well as units on the border with Venezuela.

Other sources have reported that the guerrilla attack took place after Chevron refused to satisfy a demand for millions the the rebel group had made.

It has also been reported that the 5th Brigade headquarters has alerted the Venezuelan National Guard about the situation so that it may increase its watch and control operations along the border because it is believed that the large guerrilla column entered that territory to escape from the national authorities. [passage omitted]

POLICE DISCOVER 10 COCA FACTORIES, AIRSTRIPS

PA021640 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Sep 86 pp 1-a, 7-a

[Text] Deep in the Amazon region, the National Police dealt one of the worst blows ever to drug trafficking when they discovered 10 coca factories that were interconnected by 16 airstrips. Large drug shipments were sent from these airstrips to the U.S.

A National Police General Directorate spokesman made exclusive statements to EL TIEMPO about this operation, which lasted more than 15 days, and caused the disbanding of mafia groups that worked together in the area bordering with Peru and Bolivia.

According to police, the Colombian drug traffickers processed the coca paste, which arrived on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from Bolivia and Peru in DC-3 planes that landed at night in order to avoid the authorities.

Southern Unified Command (CUS) troops stationed in Leticia participated in the large operation that launched the attack on the drug traffickers, who had established an empire of laboratories in the Amazon.

One of the biggest blows was dealt at La Primavera farm, owned by powerful chieftain Alfonso Rivera, who had sold it to Evaristo Porras. However, Porras failed to pay Rivera and had to return the farm to him, thus losing his investment in this million-dollar business.

According to the U.S. "black list," Rivera, a lieutenant of one of the largest drug bosses in Valle del Cauca, financed the shipments of coca paste from Peru to the Amazon jungle.

The police explained that this drug trafficker is the owner of El Barrigon farm, in the Amazon Trapezoid [Trapecio Amazonico], where he hired an entire Indian tribe to carry coca on their backs through the jungle, this after crossing the large river that separates Colombia and Peru.

The blow was dealt after the death of Camilo Rivera, Alfonso's brother, who died in a plane accident in the Amazon and was secretly buried in Bogota. Camilo Rivera's wife, it may be recalled, was kidnapped several months ago as part of a mafia vendetta. A 50-million peso ransom was paid for her release.

The airstrips bombed by the National Police included those of Nuevo Mexico, Loreto Yoco, Aguas Blancas, Cocha Redonda, Boyabasa, and Mocagui. Some of them were paved and measured more than 1,200-meters long.

The Nuevo Mexico airstrip had been enlarged to receive DC-3 planes that arrived on weekends to pick up the drugs. This particular airstrip was 2,600-meters long, was lighted, and had been paved. It also had drainage to facilitate air operations.

The police spokesman disclosed that several underground warehouses where the drug traffickers kept fuel for the airplanes were discovered, as well as some processing installations.

Apparently, Jose Manuel Santacruz Giraldo -- another Valle del Cauca boss -- Pablo Escobar Gaviria, Hector Henao, Carlos Lehder Rivas, and Evaristo Porras operated these drug installations together. Authorities have reported that these men are drug trafficking bosses.

The result of the operation was the following:

Material seized: 590 gallons of acetone, 203 gallons of sulphic acid, 3,878 gallons of ethyl gasoline, 150 liters of hydrochloric acid, 250 gallons of ether, 10 laboratories, 16 airstrips, and 5 planes.

This base also served as a connection between Colombia and the Bahamas and had become the main base, after large drug laboratories were dismantled in Caqueta, including those of Tranquilandia and Villacoca.

The Amazon Trapezoid base had practically taken over all the drug business. The largest shipments departed at night because there wa no surveillance by the authorities. Even if there were surveillance, the jungle made it easily avoidable.

GENERALS ACCUSED BY VARGAS PAZZOS DISCHARGED

PA030257 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Quito, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Two high-ranking officers of the Ecuadoran Army, who have been charged with allegedly incorrect acts by the rebellious general of the Air Force, Frank Vargas Pazzos, have been discharged through a decree signed by President Leon Febres Cordero disseminated here today. According to the decree, Generals Luis Peneiros, former defense minister, and manuel Albuja, former Army commander in chief, have been discharged.

During the time when he functioned as commander in chief of the Air Force and joint chief of staff of the Armed Forces, Vargas Pazzos rebelled in March and militarily occupied two air bases, from which he made serious accusations against the president himself.

The resignations of Pineiros and Albuja were part of a preliminary arrangement for Vargas Pazzos' surrender. Vargas Pazzos made several charges against the two officers regarding alleged mismanagement of military funds. The two officers had resigned and Vargas Pazzos also surrendered, but the next day, after the regime reportedly did not fulfill its part of the bargains, Vargas Pazzos occupied the second base, in which he was taken prisoner after a shootout that left several wounded.

Later, only one of Albuja's alleged incorrect actions was proved true. He had used military personnel and material to carry out construction work at his home.

PRESIDENT NAMES ACTING FINANCE MINISTER

PA020403 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero has officially announced the designation of Domingo Cordobez Perez, Finance Ministry undersecretary of administration, as finance minister. The undersecretary is replacing former Minister Alberto Dahik, who was tried by Congress and dismissed from his post. Their president issued Executive Decree No. 2252 whereby he designated Cordobez as acting minister until a new minister is designated.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED ADDITIONAL 60 DAYS

PY022316 Paris AFP in Spanish 1921 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government today extended the state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees for an additional 60 days in 20 provinces, which have been affected by terrorism for 6 years.

Meanwhile, the police today reported that a Republican Guard and two civilians, a man and a woman, were shot while another guard was wounded last night by a Shining Path column. The attack came as the victims were eating in a restaurant in the Santa Ines District of Huancavelica Province, 522 km southeast of Lima.

The exceptional measure, which allows the Armed Forces to take charge of the political and military power, is valid for seven provinces in the Ayacucho Department -- bastion of the Shining Path guerrillas -- seven in Huancavelica, four in Huancuco, and one in Apurimac. The state of emergency was also extended to include the newly created Sucre Province, thus bringing to eight the number of affected provinces in the Department of Ayacucho.

According to the Military Joint Command, the Maoist terrorist group continues its armed struggle in these four departments, although they have been dealt serious blows by the forces of order.

In the Port of El Callao, where urban areas are also affected by terrorist violence, the state of emergency is still in force along with a curfew from 0100 to 0500 local time.

MINISTER ALVA CASTRO SPEAKS ON DEBT AT IMF

PY021826 Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Today Peru warned its creditors that in the future it will reduce its payments even more because its payment ability has decreased, and reiterated its position that the foreign debt problem demands overall solutions and a reform of the international monetary system.

Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Alva Castro, who last year said at the annual assembly of the IMF that the institution had lost its legitimacy, today delivered a more moderate speech before the same assembly emphasizing that the measures proposed by the IMF are for the most part inadequate and counterproductive.

Alva Castro indicated that President Alan Garcia's decision to allocate 10 percent of export revenues to pay the foreign debt is for Peru the only realistic choice to prevent the declaration of a moratorium.

He explained that his country had to allocate most of its resources to remain current with its payments to the World Bank and the IDB, which are the only institutions still lending money to Peru, and that there had been difficulties with those two institutions, which tried to prevent the paralysis of the loans.

Alva Castro pointed out that many of the credits from those two institutions are export credits from industrialized countries, which demand the importation of goods and services beyond that which is strictly necessary.

Regarding Peruvian payments to the IMF, which has declared Peru ineligible for further loans, Alva Castro said that they should have made payments totaling $250 million during the last 12 months, which is equivalent to 7 percent of Peruvian exports. [sentence as received]

Alva Castro gave detailed information on the Peruvian economic situation and justified the measures adopted by his government. He indicated that the reduction in servicing the foreign debt allowed Peru to increase its investments, allowing the state to become reactivated.

He added that Peruvian production will increase 6 percent in 1986, but will still be under the 1982 level, and that in order to get the same production per capita as achieved in 1976, it will have to increase production by an annual rate of 6 percent until 1990.

He said that as a result of the drop in oil and mineral prices, Peruvian exports in 1986 will be reduced by 20 percent, $600 million less than in 1985.

He added: I would like, therefore, to say that the payment capacity of the country will be practically nil. The only payment that could be made will be equal to the amount received from new credits, because it is obvious that the country cannot use its scarce reserves to pay the debt.

Alva Castro emphasized that only a long process of production expansion can prevent an economic, social, and political collapse, and that this is the only way Peru will be able to pay the debt in the future. He added that making the people hungry in order to pay the debt is not only unacceptable from the moral point of view, but also absolutely impossible because of the resulting deterioration of the Peruvian standard of living.

Alva Castro insisted that neither Peru nor any other country of the Third World can solve their problems through the INF's traditional measures. Peru does not intend to isolate itself. What has happended is simple: The Peruvian ability to pay the debt is almost nil.

In conclusion, the Peruvian prime minister said: There is really no way to further tighten the belt, (...). Therefore, I would like to ask the international community to understand us. Do not push our country to a dead end.

FOREIGN MINISTER WAGNER RETURNS FROM UNCA

PY022137 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported that Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon returned to Lima today after attending the UN General Assembly in New York. During his stay, the Peruvian foreign minister held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, during which bilateral issues were discussed. Wagner traveled to New York on 18 September and returned to Lima at 0200 local time (0700 GMT) today.

DE LA MADRID INTERVIEW ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ISSUES

PM011100 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid by Andre Fontaine in Mexico -- date not given]

[Text] [Fontaine] Mr President, you began your "informe" [Mexican President's annual message to congress] by listing a large number of problems which Mexico is now facing. What do you think is the main problem?

[De la Madrid] I think it is still the economic problem, which grew much worse with the sudden fall in oil prices in January. To contain inflation we have strongly curbed public spending, monetary policy, and credit, but I am afraid that it might exceed its 1985 level this year. In addition, as a result of the restrictive policy we are implementing, we are seeing a tendency toward recession.

[Fontaine] Was it not rather imprudent of Mexico and other oil-producing countries to rely too heavily on oil exports?

[De la Madrid] Undoubtedly. In Mexico's case, oil became too important to the economy, too quickly. As a result, we became too dependent on oil in the spheres of exports and public finances. When international oil prices fell, we suffered the consequences which are extremely serious.

[Fontaine] Do you think you can reduce this dependence on oil relatively quickly?

[De la Madrid] We have made great efforts: In rewcent years there has been a considerable increase in nonoil exports, but this involves a structural change in the economy which cannot be made quickly. As with many social phenomena, the economy deteriorates much more easily and quickly than it recovers.

[Fontaine] And these changes naturally involve sacrifices for large sections of the population who already have a poor living standard.

[De la Madrid] That is true.

[Fontaine] Are you not afraid of having already reached the limit of tolerable sacrifices?

[De la Madrid] These sacrifices have been very great. Living standards have fallen, especially for the workers and middle classes. But people have tolerated the situation because -- despite some worrying trends -- employment has not really suffered. But it is not easy to maintain employment levels while combatting inflation by reducing public spending and credit. We have drawn up compensation programs, followed by major social programs in the spheres of education, healthcare, social security, the supply of essential products, and housing, and this has enabled us to compensate for the loss in real earnings.

[Fontaine] At the same time, you have a large debt...

[De la Madrid] Yes, the debt, which has increased to almost 100 billion dollars, is one of our main problems. Interest payments are a heavy burden on the balance of payments and the budget. In the last 18 or 29 months, we have had virtually no net income in the form of credit, and this is now presenting us with serious problems.

This is why we are now negotiating with the creditors on new agreements aimed at providing us with net income to reduce the effects of the lack of liquid assets on our economy. We are reaching interest rates of 100 percent and this is naturally discouraging economic activity.

[Fontaine] The agreement which you signed with the IMF gives you some breathing space, but it does not solve your structural problems...

[De la Madrid] The agreements with the IMF are essentially financial, although they take into account Mexico's efforts to bring about a structural change, especially in the sphere of finance.

The important aspect of the last agreement is that the IMF admits that there absolutely must be new growth to overcome the crisis. It accepts our argument that stagnation or recession make it impossible to solve our problems both at home and abroad. It showed greater flexibility in examining objectives in the sphere of the public deficit, drawing a distinction between the total deficit and the operational deficit. As far as the latter is concerned -- in other words the difference between income and real spending -- Mexico had a surplus over recent years. But interest payments on the debt greatly increase the deficit.

The IMF, which did not see this distinction clearly at first, realized that considerable efforts had been made in the sphere of receipts and spending to improve the economy. In addition, it accepted a link between the oil price and Mexico's needs in the financial sphere. I think this is great progress, too.

[Fontaine] Can this be seen as a sign that the Americans are showing greater understanding of your problems?

[De la Madrid] I think this is true of the IMF and the U.S. financial authorities.

[Fontaine] Is it also true of President Reagan with whom you recently met?

[De la Madrid] Yes. I noticed a change in attitude which is positive for us. [Fontaine] Some 15 years, ago Mr Rabasa, who was then foreign minister, told me that up until the Nixon-Kissinger period the Americans with whom the Mexicans had dealings fell into two categories: Those who gave them orders and those who ignored them. Do you think progress has been made since then?

[De la Madrid] I think people in the United States do not yet know enough about the different aspects of life in our country. It [the United States] is a vast country which is very inward-looking and -- for lack of information -- makes an inadequate analysis of events in the outside world. For the countries which have dealings with the United States, this is a real challenge: They must first make themselves understood. We have made considerable efforts -- which we are continuing -- to make people understand Mexico and to ensure they do not try to judge it on the basis of established models which apply to the United States but which are not appropriate for judging other countries.

[Fontaine] You still have a relatively broad area of disagreement with the United States: clandestine emigration, the struggle against drug trafficking, and of course, Nicaragua.

[De la Madrid] Relations between Mexico and the United States are very complex. Given our proximity, the extremely long land border which separates us, and the constant development of our relations, there is a vast potential for cooperation benefiting both sides, but there is also room for conflicts.

In addition to this, there is a considerable difference between levels of development: Of course, the weakest of these two countries has the most difficult challenge.

We, therefore, have emigration problems which we constantly discuss. Drug trafficking, which increases each year, seriously threatens the American people's health and contributes to the increase in delinquency. Many Americans are trying to blame the producers or the countries through which the drugs pass. But I have already frequently said that until effective measures are taken to combat consumption, the production and sale of drugs will increase because of the profit some people are making from them. Any reasonable consideration of the subject leads to the conclusion that this traffic is an international crime which must be combatted along the whole chain and not just at one link. [Fontaine] Does this mean that you might envisage agreements with several other governments to organize this struggle which also concerns Colombia, for instance?

[De la Madrid] Precisely. There will be a meeting of justice ministers from a number of Latin American countries and the United States next October, at our instigation.

[Fontaine] Turning to Nicaragua, you did not say much on this subject in your message to congress. And yet it is a major issue for you.

[De la Madrid] The Central American conflict is still a major source of concern for Mexico. It is a region which is very close to our country and what happens there has already had repercussions on our country. We have a large number of refugees from Guatemala and from other Central American countries.

[Fontaine] About how many people?

[De la Madrid] There are around 40,000 Guatemalans alone. I do not remember the exact number for all the Central American countries, but I know that it has gradually increased. We are witnessing migrations from the south to the north which affect Mexico and which are also beginning to affect the United States where an increasing number of Central Americans are seeking refuge.

Mexico thinks that the increased violence in Central America will present us all with very serious problems unless we prevent it from spreading. That is why we stress the fact that political negotiations are the only way of overcoming conflicts and especially of solving the problem of economic and social underdevelopment in Central America.

But it goes without saying that there can be no development in this area unless we first succeed in overcoming the violence and conflicts.

[Fontaine] But do you see better prospects for solving these conflicts at present? It does not really seem likely given the U.S. Congress vote...

[De la Madrid] I think that there is a deadlock at present and that the situation is even deteriorating. If you hate one of the various conflicting forces, the violence is bound to increase.

[Fontaine] The Americans are expressing the view that democracy may be contagious in Central America and that the Congress vote might help exert the necessary pressure on Nicaragua to achieve this. Do you think this is realistic idea?

[De la Madrid] I do not think this method is effective: You will not find a solution by stepping up the violence. In El Salvador, where the civil war has been going on for 5 or 6 years, the United States has provided considerable military aid. However, this has not solved the problem. Guatemala has experienced a latent guerrilla war for almost 30 years, although on a lesser scale.

[Fontaine] Are you not afraid that the violence might spread to Mexico if economic conditions deteriorate markedly?

[De la Madrid] The thing that worries us most in Mexico is a militarization of Central America and the accentuation of migration phenomena which might intensify the conflicts in the region. We have our own specific problems, but our social, economic, and political structures are very different. Therefore, I think there is less risk of direct contagion than of us suffering the indirect effects of a continuation of these conflicts.

[Fontaine] This militarization of Central America contrasts with the fairly general trend toward democratization in Latin America which is reminiscent of the process which occurred in Greece, Portugal, and Spain 10 years ago. Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru have become democracies once again. In your congress speech, you referred to the fact that Mexican society is changing. Do you think that your country might develop into a kind of society more similar to the Western democratic societies? I am asking you this question because I have heard a great deal about the dispute over the recent election of the governor of Chihuahua.

[De la Madrid] The opposition parties have disputed the legitimacy of the Mexican electoral system for a very long time. However, it is clear they failed to win a major share of the votes. This can be explained by very complex reasons connected with Mexico's political development. In our country, the majority party emerged from a people's revolution and is a vast people's front grouping the working classes, peasants, low-income groups [classes populaires], and middle classes. As a result, the Mexican Government is very stable and this has enabled it to take effective action.

Mexico fears a weak government which would be incapable of making decisions. The opposition has hitherto failed to offer the public viable options. The right-wing parties are losing ground in fundamental areas in which there have been achievements recognized by Mexican society.

[Fontaine] For intance?

[De la Madrid] For instance, in the structure of the land tenure system, which is well established in Mexico. In the limitation of workers' rights. In the change in the rules governing education, which is public and secular, to enable religious education to be widely given. In the alteration of the rules which govern relations between the church and state in Mexico. The provisions of our Constitution in this sphere are the result of a long historical development and I do not think it is possible to go back.

On the left there are many parties and they have failed to unite. They attach great importance to political ideologies and advocate a fundamental change in the Mexican system in the political sphere and in the economic and social sphere. They aspire to establish a rather vague kind of socialism. Their ideas are very confused. It seems to be an authoritarian kind of socialism, but they do not dare tell the public this. In any case, they do not think socialism in Western Europe is real socialism. They lean toward a Soviet-style socialism.

The majority of Mexicans do not regard any of the extreme options as viable. That is why they prefer to support the majority party which reconciles interests and carries out internal negotiation among our country's social and political groups.

[Fontaine] When you talk about the development of society and the need to adapt to this development, what exactly do you mean?

[De la Madrid] I think we must understand this to mean a concept of full democracy which makes it possible to tackle not only the organizational problems of a democratic system, such as electoral problems, but also everything relating to the Mexican people's social, economic, and cultural conditions. Democracy is merely superficial unless the material conditions exist for real participation by the citizens in the political process. When superficial democracy coexists with major social inequalities, the government is in fact controlled by oligarchies. I think that Mexico must consolidate the material bases of democracy and its cultural, economic, and social foundations. The majority party has always tried to strengthen the big people's organization, the workers' and peasants' organizations, and those of low-income groups and the middle classes, to enable them to participate in the political process. This is what we mean by full democratization, which in our view goes beyond the framework of mere electoral democracy.

[Fontaine] Is there a trend toward greater participation at present or are you experiencing the same phenomenon as Europe for instance, namely a fairly profound depoliticization of society? People have become more skeptical, in many cases simply because they are better educated. Mexico has made a great effort in the education sphere. Has this had the same effect?

[De la Madrid] Quite the reverse has happened. I can see a growing politicization of the middle classes which have been created by urbanization: There is a greater spirit of criticism, more information, and a greater capacity to make proposals and mobilize people. This capacity does not necessarily appear in the election figures; election participation in Mexico remains relatively low -- 50 percent for the parliamentary elections for instance, which is comparable with what is happening elsewhere, but 75 percent for the presidential election. But I think that democratic participation should also be assessed according to the organizational capabilities of the different social groups which take part in political life every day and not just in the elections.

[Fontaine] There is at present a faction in the PRI -- the majority party -- which is calling for greater internal democracy. What do you think of that?

[De la Madrid] Throughout its history, the party has struggled for the democratization of society and for internal democracy. This group, which claims to be new -- which has not yet said whether it is small or large -- offers nothing new. Furthermore, the party has for some years been improving its system for the internal selection of candidates, especially at municipal and state levels. Therefore, there is a movement aimed at achieving this which can already claim practical achievements. Democratization is, therefore, the party's banner, not just that of a group within the party. What practical form does this take? It takes the form of a very broad discussion within the party. The party has sections: worker, peasant, and low-income sections; the section organizations want each section to put forward its candidates and for there to be negotiations among the sections so the party can choose its candidates. There are other groups -- mainly those which belong to the party's regional organizations -- which want the regional assemblies to put forward the candidates without reference to the sections. We are approaching this issue with great pragmatism to maintain the party's unity and we are adapting the methods for selecting candidates according to the regions and the influence of the sections of organizations.

[Fontaine] One of the problems which you discussed in your message is the birthrate problem. The birthrate is still very high in Mexico. And abortion is still illegal...

[De la Madrid] Abortion is a crime unless it is for therapeutic purposes or after rape. However, abortion is common in Mexico. We have taken a major step forward with regard to the population growth rate: In the sixties, the Mexican population was growing at the rate of 3.5 percent.

[Fontaine] That was one of the highest rates in the world.

[De la Madrid] Yes, one of the highest. But in the seventies, we adopted a policy of quantitative control through family planning systems, based mainly on the health and social security systems. We expect the population to increase at the rate of 2 percent this year. And our aim is to achieve a rate of 1 percent by the year 2000. We have attained the objectives laid down in our program and these positive results have been produced by action in the education and health care spheres rather than by force.

[Fontaine] Does the church do much to oppose this policy?

[De la Madrid] I think it now has a more flexible attitude: It argues about the methods but admits that Mexico must reduce its birthrate.

[Fontaine] Relations between the Republic and the church seem to have changed markedly. The church now plays a very important role.

[De la Madrid] The church has always had an important role in Mexico, although the history of its relations with the state is full of conflicts. This is a result of our history. In colonial days, there was virtually complete unity between church and state. When independence came, the liberal party advocated a new definition of their relations, whereas the conservative party wanted to maintain the colonial status. There were major conflicts on this issue in the last century. The conservatives' motto was: "Religion y Fueros," in other words religion and privileges. On the other hand, the liberals wanted to separate the two spheres of action. In the middle of the 19th century, after violent fighting, the principle of the separation of church and state was established. A similar phenomenon occurred during the revolution in the early 20th century, and very strict laws were passed to enshrine the principle of the separation between church and state.

The church, which owned half of the national territory last century, was banned from owning property. A secular education system was created. This led to a religious war in the twenties in which 250,000 people were killed. But in recent years, a satisfactory agreement has been established between church and state. Religion is respected and there is tolerance even in the strict application of our laws. Some people now want to review the question, but I think this would produce new social conflicts.

[Fontaine] Do you think that diplomatic relations with the Vatican might be restored one day?

[De la Madrid] The situation must be right before we can reexamine the question. I do not think it is possible at present.

[Fontaine] In conclusion, can I ask you how you view Mexico's relations with France?

[De la Madrid] I think there is a very good level of political relations in which there is good will on both sides. However, we would like to have deeper and broader relations with France, especially in the economic and commercial spheres.

[Fontaine] Do you regret the closure of the Renault factories?

[De la Madrid] Of course, it means job losses. However, I think this is a phenomenon which affects Renault at an international level; it is not a problem which affects Mexico alone.

[Fontaine] Are there other points on which you would like to convey a message to the French people?

[De la Madrid] I would like to reaffirm the Mexican people's and government's desire for closer ties with France. I would like there to be a better understanding of our country -- understanding is the basis for relations. I would naturally like people to understand that ours is a different country, and I would like them to try and understand us directly, not on the basis of information provided by third parties.

PRC TO INVITE DE LA MADRID FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL301936 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2053 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The government of the People's Republic of China will invite the president of Mexico, Miguel De la Madrid, to make a 3-day official visit to that nation, Chinese Ambassador Li Chao announced here.

The invitation to the Mexican chief executive is for the purpose of activating political relationships between both countries, Li Chao stated. He said that during President De la Madrid's visit -- which Chinese officials anticipate will take place in late November and early December -- agreements might be signed for collaboration on industry, science, culture, and sports.

In regard to commerce between both countries, the diplomat mentioned that in 1985 China imported products worth 70 million dollars from Mexico, and that this year it has obtained steel, copper, zinc, and synthetic fibers while selling cotton and lubricants, among other products. Additionally, Ambassador Li Chao announced that next October, a Chinese folk ensemble will participate in the 14th International Cervantes Festival.

GOVERNMENT TO EXPEL 'ANY CIA AGENT' IN PANAMA

PA030239 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] There is no mechanism that allows the United States to investigate any institution in Panama, and if we find out that there are any CIA agents in our country, we will expel them. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia made these statements:

[Begin recording] [Abadia] When we talked about those matters before, I said that a lie told 1,000 times winds up becoming a true statement. Possibly, one of those who approved this is falling into this habit. However, we are not afraid. Our country, government, people, and consciences are very clean. We are not afraid. Of course, as we have said in our protest notes, we have conducted all the investigations that a sovereign country must conduct and they have shown we have made a tremendous effort to eradicate that scourge, as we call it. Therefore, we are not afraid.

But, we do want to reiterate that the Government of Panama and its people cannot be constantly taking to the streets to show that we are innocent. Those who claim we are guilty should prove it. We must devote our efforts to resolving the problems of our people instead of responding to those who are confused and misplaced and whose only intention is to harm Panama. It is high time to put things in their right place.

[Reporter] Could you tell me what mechanism they could use, asking the Panamanian Government for permission, of course, to meddle in our internal affairs?

[Abadia] There is no mechanism to interfere in Panama's internal affairs. That is our exclusive concern. If that was confirmed -- but it has not been -- the Panamanian Government would request the immediate expulsion of those individuals. [end recording]

Noriega on Helms, U.S. Ties

PA020440 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Defense Forces, has returned to the country after a tour through Europe and the United States. The Defense Forces commander went to the Presidential Palace this afternoon where he was questioned by a large group of journalists. Gen Noriega pointed out in his opening statements that Senator Jesse Helms' proposal had not been endorsed by the House of Representative and, in his opinion, this proves Helms' intentions will fail. Referring to the controversial North Carolina representaive, the Panamanian commander defined him like this:

[Begin Noriega recording] He is one of those madmen who exist in all the countries of the world. [end recording]

Asked about an official statement from the Defense Forces of Panama to the U.S. Government, Gen Noriega said:

[Begin recording] [Noriega] Col [Roberto] Diaz and the general staff issued a historic statement last week concerning our position; we strongly support it and will continue to support it anywhere. It represents the Defense Forces' dignified position, and the U.S. Government officials know about it.

During my visit, I had the opportunity to talk with U.S. Government officials and they asserted coordination with Panama, respect for Panama, and accepted the Panamanian statement as something which is intrinsic to the Panamanian people's sovereignty and self-determination.

[Question] Why is the Defense Forces commander and general staff at the presidency?

[Noriega] We have come to present a report about our trip and my visit to the United States to the president. [end recording]

Referring to the CIA agents' investigation in Panama, ordered by the U.S. Senate, he replied:

[Begin Noriega recording] Well, the same mechanism of their investigation... [chuckles] it is similar to our sending the DENI [National Department of Investigation] there to investigate Kennedy's murder. Therefore, those duties are not intrinsic to the CIA. [end recording]

Asked about future changes in the relations between the two countries, Noriega replied:

[Begin recording] [Noriega] Relations between Panama and the United States must be maintained because we are partners in a mission: a historic transfer of all the land and systems to handle the Canal. Therefore, we must be wise, we must be sensible, and we must be very professional in these relations; we cannot be demagogic or overly chauvinistic in our relations with the United States. We are in a period which requires maturity and an official seriousness in this regard.

[Question] General, can you summarize your recent trip abroad?

[Noriega] Well, we went to Sweden, where we participated in the military industry with the Swedish Government and members of the directorate board. [sentence as heard] We went to see that professional mechanism, as well as other aspects of the Swedish defense system. Everyone knows that Sweden has a common border with the Soviet Union, and it has problems with the Soviet Union. All that is of interest to the Defense Forces, professionally speaking.

While in the United States, I met with the top-level officials who make the decisions; they have stated their support of Panama because they are aware of our constant efforts for an overall democratization. I could perceive that Jesse Helms is a missile without a range adjustment [sin reglaje], and he is a madman who is causing many problems for President Reagan's government. I quote these expressions, which have been underscored by those top-level officials. [end recording]

Referring to the United States' mature attitude, the top-level military officer replied:

[Begin Noriega recording] The basic defense and security organizations have...[changes thought] the truth is that the United States is a complex mechanism. There are security groups and political groups; we feel that the security groups are acting cautiously and wisely. The political groups are subject to the same policies, they are subject to lobbying in their sector. I would like to mention one of the things which these top-level U.S. officials said: They cannot be held responsible for the bad Panamanians who go to sell their homeland, and they cannot be held responsible for the existence of a Bunau-Varilla.

Whenever someone puts himself on sale, there is always someone who buys him. Consequently, the slaver is not guilty, only the slave who offers himself to be chained. Thus, that is the message to the Panamanians who are over there issuing statements and paying a lobby against the Republic of Panama and the Panamanian youth. [end recording]

Regarding the Panamanian people's unity against the U.S. aggression, Commander Noriega said:

[Begin Noriega recording] All these statements by Helms... [changes thought] we must congratulate Helms. Helms has united Panama. Helms has united the youths. Yet, what he is doing is very dangerous because we do not know how long the Panamanian people will withstand Helms' antics. Anyway, we must congratulate Helms because he is uniting us, he is uniting us quite well, and he is provoking us to separate the wheat from the chaff. Therefore, the position adopted by the Legislative Assembly -- and Legislators Rigoberto Paredes, Luis Gomez, and Romelia de Pardo in a symbolic protest with their hunger strike -- was adopted on behalf of the Panamanian people. [end recording]

Gen Noriega stated his viewpoint concerning reforms to the Social Security Institute.

[Begin Noriega recording] We are part of the problem, meaning our troops and officers pay a sizeable amount to the retirement fund. Consequently, we are quite concerned about the resolution of this problem. This problem does not only affect a given group, it affects all Panamanians. We are concerned, as Panamanians, and want to help achieve the best solution becasue we represent a group -- and we will defend the people in our group. [end recording]

Legislators End Hunger Strike

PA021606 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Three Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] legislators ended their hunger strike with a huge rally after having accomplished their goals: energetic rejection by the legislative assembly, the National Democratic Union, and the president of the U.S. Senate's resolution. Legislators Romelia de Pardo, Luis Gomez, and Rigoberto Paredes ended their strike at 1400 today. They carried out the hunger strike in the presence of PRD President Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, fellow party members, and sympathizers.

At the meeting, which took place across from the U.S. Embassy, people burned an effigy of U.S. Democratic [as heard] Senator Jesse Helms, author of the resolution which is considered as interventionist in the country's internal affairs.

Once the act in front of the U.S. Embassy was over, the demonstrators marched to the Legislative Palace, where they were met by the Assembly's president, Ovidio Diaz. Another effigy of Senator Jesse Helms was burned there by the PRD members present.

ALLEGED CONTRA TRAINING TO BE INVESTIGATED

PA030334 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (AFP) -- Today, the Panamanian Government announced it will investigate the alleged training of foreign troops, including Nicaraguan contras, on U.S. bases along the banks of the Panama Canal.

During a hearing at the Legislative Assembly, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia stated that Panama has the "adequate" mechanisms to determine if the United States is committing "those irregularities" that violate the 1977 Torrijos-Carter Panama Canal Treaties. Abadia announced the start of investigations in reply to questions by progovernment legislator Luis Navas Pajaro, who stated the United States is training Nicaraguan contras and Salvadoran regular forces at the Sherman Base located in Colon.

Navas Pajaro based his charge on reports by peasants from the Colon area stating that for the past 3 months, approximately 50 Nicaraguan contras have been trained at the Sherman military base. The legislator added that now Salvadoran troops from the Atlacatl Battalion -- specializing in counterinsurgency operations -- are also receiving training at the U.S. base.

Foreign Minister Abadia acknowledged he doubts those allegations are true. He said the Panamanian Government will investigate the case "with all its resources."

Abadia recalled that the Torrijos-Carter treaties state the U.S. bases in the Panama Canal Zone can only be used to train troops to defend the Canal. In that respect, the Panamanian foreign Minister felt a U.S. Southern Command spokesman had committeed a serious "contradiction" by publicly admitting that Puerto Rican National Guardsmen had been trained in mountain survival techniques at the Sherman Base.

Abadia stressed that if Navas' charges are confirmed, Panama will demand "an immediate end to those irregularities" and will demand that the United States faithfully comply with the 1977 Canal Treaties.

Moreover, Legislator Navas Pajaro stated the investigation announced by Foreign Minister Abadia will have a major impact on the upcoming congressional elections in the United States, "where many senators went to be reelected, defending the premise of intervention in Central America."

BRIEFS

ALLEGED DRUG SMUGGLERS ARRESTED -- Edgar E. Martinez, Gilberto Arauz Toro, Victor Aponte Gomez, and Manuel S. Henao are behind bars after the first two attempted to smuggle 1,360 grams of cocaine, the third 200 grams, and the fourth 370 grams. [Text] [Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 16 PA]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PM021300 Madrid YA in Spanish 28 Sep 86 p 25

[Interview with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo by R. Diaz-alejo -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Diaz-alejo] This will be the first time a head of state of your country has paid an official visit to Europe. We would like to know the basic aim of this visit.

[Cerezo] The prime aim is to continue overcoming the isolation, both political and economic, to which Guatemala has been subjected in recent years. We believe this visit will consolidate confidence in Guatemala's process of democratization and enable us to secure resources -- both donations and very low interest loans -- that will permit us to consolidate our economic reorganization program and initiate the process of economic reactivation during the coming year. We consider these two objectives essential to the democratization process. I must say there is a great amount of anticipation and interest on the part of the European governments, since this is indeed the first time they have extended official invitations for the Guatemalan president to visit them.

[Diaz-alejo] With regard to regional policy, do you believe that your visit to five or six European countries could encourage the EEC to help resolve the Central American crisis?

[Cerezo] Undoubtedly, yes. The European countries' interest in the new policy of active neutrality we have proposed for Central America and in our proposal for the establishment of a Central American parliament is evident. They have been seeking ways of supporting the democratization process in Central America. The Central American parliament will provide us with a forum in which to reach agreement on development plans for the entire region and enable us to ask the EEC for solid support for the region's development.

[Diaz-alejo] Europe is always talking about economic assistance and aid for a united Central America, excluding none of its countries. Is Guatemala's policy of active neutrality guided by the same theory, the same viewpoint?

[Cerezo] Of course. There is a point that should be made here, however. Europe has always seemed concerned that economic aid to the Central American countries should go not only to the governments but to the populations themselves, which is why they were interested in Guatemala's plan, because we are developing economic programs to help the population.

[Diaz-alejo] You are embarking on your tour as Guatemala's first democratic leader of recent times -- the first civilian president since 1970 -- but there have certainly been criticisms abroad of alleged human rights violations or acts of repression. I assume that questions will be asked about this too in Europe. What is Guatemala's position and what is the real situation with regard to human rights?

[Cerezo] There have indeed been some serious criticisms of Guatemala by certain organizations aboard. I would say this is due to the basic point that every kind of violence in Guatemala is believed to derive from political problems. We all know that in Guatemala there has been a major increase in crime -- a phenomenon that has occurred in all countries embarking on a democratization. It occurred in Spain and it has occurred in various South American countries, and people abroad interpret the deaths due to crime as deaths due to political causes.

This is why we have been attacked on human rights issues. The information that has been spread abroad is inaccurate.

We Guatemalans all know that hitherto no political leaders or people's organizations of any kind have been persecuted or subjected to violent repression. There is not a single instance of repression, except in the case of the murder of a trade union leader for trivial motives as he was leaving a restaurant one night, and a suspect has been detained and is now in prison. As for the confrontation between the guerrillas and the Army, I believe it cannot be attributed to political problems.

[Diaz-alejo] On the afternoon of 29 September, you will address the UN General Assembly in New York. What will you tell the world from that forum?

[Cerezo] It is a major opportunity to explain to the world the individual characteristics of the democrtization process that we are carrying out in Guatemala -- a process that is not driven forward by an individual or a political party but that is the outcome of a concerted effort by all Guatemalans. Second, we will explain that Guatemala intends to regain an international initiative for peace in the region. Last, we will give our interpretation of the critical situation of violence worldwide. We believe that violence is an obstacle to the developing countries because it forces us to spend on weapons what we should be spending on satisfying the population's needs.

[Diaz-alejo] In view of your government's policy of neutrality, could Guatemala join the Nonaligned Movement?

[Cerezo] We have started discussing such a possibility, but have decided not to do so this year. The policy of active neutrality is not necessarily a policy of nonalignment. We are in favor of democracy and, second, Guatemala opposes war as such. The group of countries participating in the Nonaligned Movement has had a historic impact, with its attempt to strengthen the chances of international independence and to avoid becoming trapped in the interplay between the major powers. From this viewpoint, it interests us and resembles our own foreign policy, and I believe that if this policy of nonalignment is maintained we could in the future consider participating in it with them.

[Diaz-alejo] What about your struggle against violence?

[Cerezo] The government is indeed waging a serious struggle against common violence through restructuring, training, and equipping the national police force. In this, we enjoy the cooperation of Spain, the FRG, Mexico, and Venezuela. It seems when there is a reawakening of democracy, even criminals believe they are entitled to offend more freely or more widely. We cannot allow this and we are doing our utmost to guarantee the Guatemalans' security in this field. Our detractors have said that death squads have been formed in Guatemala, but we have no evidence of it.

[Diaz-alejo] What is happening with regard to the refugees in Mexico?

[Cerezo] We have requested the cooperation of Mexico and the relevant UN body in working together with a Guatemalan Government committee for the voluntary return of Guatemalans in that neighboring country.

[Diaz-alejo] What about Contadora?

[Cerezo] It is important that the Contadora Group galvanize its action. We have supported Contadora and will continue to do so. As far as the Central American parliament is concerned, I believe we have advanced in the right direction. It is not a matter of replacing Contadora, as some have tried to make it appear; it is a Guatemalan Government initiative designed to allow us Central Americans to discuss and seek solutions to our own problems, particularly in the political and economic fields.

[Diaz-alejo] What about the foreign debt?

[Cerezo] The fact is that every country has its own characteristics. Peru has its own and so does Guatemala. We have quietly renegotiated almost 90 percent of our short-term foreign debt, since our long-term debt does not affect us at all. Our total foreign debt is about 2.5 billion dollars. Nevertheless we support the policy pursued by President Alan Garcia in Peru in resolving his own problems.

[Diaz-alejo] What about democracy?

[Cerezo] We are trying to consolidate democracy, since that is what the Guatemalan people voted for in the 8 December polls when they elected us. In just 8 months of government one of the major achievements has been the change toward freedom. This change is evident and can be felt in the atmosphere, though we cannot deny that we face an economic crisis, which we are confronting responsibly. We Guatemalans are in the first phase, learning to live in a democracy. The democratic process is being gradually consolidated through the will of the Guatemalan people.

HONDURAS

MORE CHANGES IN MILITARY STRUCTURE REPORTED

PA021607 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Here is a report on the profound restructuring announced by the Honduran Armed Forces. Here are the details of all changes that have taken place so far in the Armed Forces.

A profound restructuring of the Armed Forces hierarchy began after Commander in Chief General Humberto Regalado Hernandez unexpectedly took over the post of Army general commander on Sunday. There has been no official bulletin reporting these changes, but it is known that many changes have taken place and that others will take place in the next few hours.

Some Armed Forces officers pointed out that the restructuring stems mainly from a need to tidy up and improve the professionalism of the military institution, a demand which had reached critical levels. According to unofficial reports, these are some of the changes that have taken place in the past few hours; it was said that the restructuring will continue in the immediate future:

Colonels Thomas William Said Speer and Hector Aplicano Monila will become military attaches in the Honduran Embassies in Mexico and Venezuela. Commander in Chief General Humberto Regalado Hernandez will remain as Army general commander.

Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon will become manager of the Military Welfare Institute, IPM. Colonels Lazaro Avila Soleno and Cesar Maradiaga will become deputy director of the Officers School and director of the C-3, which is the section for Training Operations of the Joint General Staff, respectively.

Colonel Juan Lopez Grijalba was appointed commander of the 1st Infantry Battalion; Colonel Edmundo Alcerro Prudoth was appointed commander of the Logistical Support Command, Calfaa.

Yesterday, Lieutenant Colonel Alvaro Romero took over as commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade in La Ceiba. Colonel Ramon Pena Martinez was assigned to the 3rd Infantry Battalion headquartered in Naco, and Colonel Carlos Obdulio Reyes Barahona took over as commander of the Armored Cavalry Group, Recablin.

Colonel Hernan Garcia Henriquez was appointed commander of the 101st Brigade; Colonel Dagoberto Aspra Salgado was confirmed as commander of the 105th Brigade. Colonel Hector Ventura Pineda was appointed chief of the Army General Staff, and Colonel Rene Sagastume will become commander of the 11th Battalion of Choluteca.

Colonel Ramon Pena Paz took over as director of the Command and General Staff School; Lieutenant Colonel Armando Pavon Molina was assigned to E-3, Army Training Operations; and Lieutenant Colonel Claudio Lainez Coello was nominated for the position of director of the Officers School.

Colonel Lufty Azzad Matute was ratified as director of the Francisco Morazan Military Academy; Lieutenant Colonel [Luis] Villatoro was chosen commander of the 3-16 Battalion, a unit for special operations under the T-2, formerly G-2 or military intelligence.

Lieutenant Colonel Luis Osiris O'Connor was chosen commander of the 6th Battalion headquartered in Ojo de Agua, El Paraiso; Major Juan Guevara was assigned as chief of the Armed Forces General Headquarters.

[Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish, in a separate report in its 1130 GMT newscast on 2 October, reports the following additional changes in the leadership of the Honduran Armed Forces: "Yesterday, Colonel Roberto Martinez Avila became the chief of the Joint General Staff, a post formerly occupied by Colonel Amilcar Castillo Suazo, who became the inspector general of the Armed Forces." It adds that it has been reported "that Colonel Aquiles Riera Lunatti may fill the post vacated by Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon, that of Army general commander."]

NICARAGUA

FDN SPOKESMAN DENIES DIVISION AMONG CONTRAS

PA021950 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1839 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 1 Oct [ACAN-EFE] -- Today, in San Jose a spokesman from the FDN -- the largest anti-Sandinist group -- denied information disclosed in the United States about an alleged division between the "contras" political and military groups.

The spokesman also referred to the $100 million the contras expect to receive from the United States and the possibility of not getting it. If the contras did not receive the money, they would request it from other sources. He also criticized the "obliging actions of the Contadora Group."

Reports published in the U.S. newspapers NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST referred to another alleged division among the anti-Sandinists, this time due to the integration of the FDN Regional Commander Council, which could take power in the eventual triumph over the Sandinist regime.

Donald Lacayo Nunez, political leader of the FDN and of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), termed the information false. However, Lacayo expressed doubts when ACAN-EFE pointed out that in Washington and New York the information was attributed to Alfonso Robelo, member of the UNO-FDN high command, along with Adolfo Calero and Arturo Cruz.

Robelo departed yesterday for Miami, without openly denying the news coming from the United States.

"Inasmuch as the FDN is a member of the UNO, the integration of the commanders council is an internal action to improve the lines of command and the general war strategies against the totalitarian regime in Nicaragua," Lacayo said.

Other Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries have questioned the official declaration, and noted that, until it was disclosed abroad, the commanders' agreement was kept "in secret."

Lacayo Nunez insisted that the integration of the regional commanders council "is framed and subject to the basic principles and concepts of the UNO, to the civic-military command, and to the UNO-FDN directorate, and subject to the civilian authority."

Another anti-Sandinist leader, Alfredo Mendieta, said the council "does not seek to ignore" civilians; rather, it seeks "to make more efficient the military struggle" for the liberation of Nicaragua.

Regarding the $100 million still being discussed in Washington, Lacayo said plans have been made in case President Ronald Reagan's plan fails. He would not specify what the other alternatives are, in an effort to prevent the Sandinists from learning about them beforehand.

Concerning what the "$100 million" means, the anti-Sandinist spokesman said this is "a message from the U.S. people to the freedom fighters, not only in Nicaragua, but in other areas like Angola, Afghanistan, and Cambodia."

Lacayo criticized the Contadora Group, stating that it is not possible "for it to continue to be so obliging toward the Sandinist regime, providing a front for it, and allowing Nicaraguan blood to be continued to be shed on the battlefields." Lacayo Nunez also added it is not possible to allow Contadora to continue using "dilatory mechanisms" to give time to the Sandinists to consolidate their power.

The "contra" spokesman accused Contadora of permitting the political, economic, and social deterioration in Central America, and of carrying out a biased policy seeking to make the world believe in a false opening of the Sandinist regime.

CONSTITUTION ARTICLES ON 'NATIONALITY' APPROVED

PA021851 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The National Assembly has approved four articles dealing with Nicaraguan nationality in the course of the constitutional debates. Deliberations continue, suggesting that the consensus will grow.

The debate centered around a proposal by the Democratic Conservative Party that Nicaraguans be either "naturals" or "nationalized," instead of "nationals" or "nationalized," as is stated in the draft constitution. [passage omitted]

Article 18 was approved by a consensus. The assembly's deliberations will continue.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS -- President Daniel Ortega today swore in Dr Vilma Nunez de Escorcia and Dr Orlando Corrales Mejia as president of the National Commission of Human Rights Development and Protection, and magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice, respectively. [Excerpt] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 86 PA]

NEW SHORTWAVE STATIONS -- The Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Service [Telcor] is installing two shortwave radio stations to counter broadcasts by foreign stations that transmit counterrevolutionary propaganda. Telcor Minister Colonel Leopoldo Rivas reported this today. [Excerpt] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 1 Oct 86 PA]

CHANGES IN INTERIOR MINISTRY -- The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry reported on 1 October that Subcommander Raul Cordon Morice has been appointed new Communications Media director of that ministry. Likewise, Captain Nelba Cecilia Blandon has been appointed head of the Directorate of Public and International Relations of the Interior Ministry. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 1 PA]

CASTRO ADDRESS AT THIRD CDR CONGRESS CLOSING

F1282215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2054 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the Third CDR Congress closing ceremony held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater — live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] comrades. Twenty-six years ago, on an afternoon such as today, at a time approximately as this one, the committees for the Defense of the Revolution were born. [applause] Twenty-six years ago. Therefore, today we have a 26th [anniversary] on a 28th. They are two historical dates. Those of us who have had the privilege of participating in practically all congress debates and being present the greatest amount of time during the course of the meeting, can notice -- at least I noticed -- something different. Something that reminds us of our recent stay in Angola. I was noticing the difference between 1977 and 1986. I could notice our internationalists, our civil workers, and our combatants were much more mature -- impressively mature. It caught my attention. I noticed a great quality in our comrades' behavior. I could also say that this CDR Congress gave me the impression of much greater maturity and wisdom as a result of many years of struggle. I could also notice this during the debate. I also learned about the people's opinions who in a way also could participate in our congress over the television. The debate was characterized by great freedom of expression. Views were expressed with complete sincerity and complete precision. One could also notice the cultural and political level our people and our mass organizations are reaching. This is why I did not feel this was so strange, something that would have seemed incredible during the first years of the revolution.

When the comrade was saying the new leadership's education level reached an average of 14 grades, I started to think because I had been reviewing some information about the education level of the delegates and candidates. Among the new leadership, there are tens of comrades who are at the university level. Many of them -- the majority -- have reached a 12th grade level. Very few of them are below those levels, which clearly explains the 12th grade level. That was made evident during the debate. This does not diminish the merit of those first CDR cadres or of those first delegates. To the contrary, it says a lot about them, of their efforts of so many years, their unyielding defense of the revolution, their struggle, and their combativeness, made possible for us to take pride today as we talk about the culture and education of our delegates, of our new cadres, of our workers, and of our people in general. We also take pride in confirming the presence of new generations of CDR members and cadres shown by the delegates and new leadership's average age. We cannot neglect to remember the hundreds of thousands od CDR membrs, many of them founders of the organization or who were active for many years, who are no longer among us but who dedicated their sweat, their efforts, intelligence, and all their energy to the revolutionary cause. [applause]

It is logical that there is a new CDR generation since over half of our country's current population was born after 28 September 1960.

Its levels of education are logical, as a result of the revolution's efforts over more than 25 years. The level attained by the congress is logical, as a consequence of the experiences gained over a period of so many years. We could not meditate over this when we observed so many new faces, when we also observed so many women present, and when we observed present here the rich and varied colors of our society. [applause]

The revolution has put an end to many injustices. The revolution struggled from the very beginning to put an end to the odious racial discrimination. [applause] The revolution arduously struggled from the very beginning to put an end to the no less odious discrimination of women. [applause] Those struggles and those gains are reflected here today and explain the size of our will, the size of our energy, the sized of our confidence in the struggle against everything that checks such a just revolution, in the struggle against everything that impedes the improvement of our process and revolutionary political system.

When a country has followed a path -- such as the one we have followed -- it knows that ahead lie more struggles, but also knows that ahead lie many victories.

During the debates, it was recalled not only what the CDR's did to defend the revolution in the struggle against the counterrevolution, reactionary forces, imperialism internal and foriegn enemies, but also what the CDR's have done during the past 26 years for the people, for the development of our country in all fields -- in the field of health where the noble practice of donating blood was developed, in the struggle against diseases, and above all, in the prevention of diseases -- in the struggle for education, in the struggle for the country's economy, in the struggle for the development of a revolutionary awareness, in the struggle for the development of our socialist democracy, and in the struggle for the development of the economy, both with its participation in saving practices and in the infinite hours of voluntary work.

I certainly believe, and I feel it is just to say the history of our glorious revolution could not be written without the history of the CDR's. [applause] But our CDR's, like our party and all our mass organizations, know that history continues to be written under difficult conditions. We could say this has been a very opportune congress, and it has taken place at the most opportune moment.

The CDR's were born in an opportune moment, and at a very opportune moment the CDR's are reborn. [applause] A rebirth of our struggle is needed -- a rebirth of our revolutionary effort. This is both from the point of view of the international situation and from our own internal situation.

The international situation is characterized by a great struggle of the progressive forces -- of the revolutionary forces -- to preserve mankind from an annihilating catastrophe I can recall the previous CDR congress in 1981. At the time, the new U.S. administration -- a very reactionary administration -- had been in power 1 year. We did not hesitate in terming it a reactionary administration with a fascist international policy, a dangerous administration.

I believe we were among the first to warn about that. At the time, I spoke extensively about that administration's policy and insinuations of an arms race, threats against peace, threats against our country. And in the past 5 years since the previous congress, imperialism unleashed a colossal arms race in the world. In 5 years, military expenditures more than doubled. A total rearmament of imperialism took place in these years, and this led to an increase in arms everywhere in the world.

Imperialist aggressiveness increased. Imperialism's aggressions multiplied in all friends, both in the economic field and in the political and military fields. For our country, great threats became evident. All of that imperialist rearmament was paid for by the world economy. About this, we have talked on other occasions.

Taking advantage of its powerful positions in the international economic field, imperialism imposed on the world a policy whose objective was to collect funds from the rest of the world to carry out -- without new taxes -- that colossal arms race. By means of those mechanisms, it withdrew hundreds of billions of dollars from the international economy. By means of those mechanisms, the interest rates and debts were raised. By means of those mechanisms, protectionism was multiplied. Unequal trade between developed capitalist countries and underdeveloped countries was increased. By means of those mechanisms, the international economic crisis was aggravated.

Our people have witnessed in recent times the enormous effort being made by the socialist community -- mainly the Soviet Union -- to check this escalating arms race in some way, to check these enormous war threats in some way, to check in some way the effort to carry the arms race to space, and to prevent space weapons and new systems of mass destruction from being developed. I believe that this year -- 1986 -- is witnessing perhaps one of the more constant, persevering, more responsible efforts ever made to avoid a nuclear catastrophe that would destroy the world.

We have witnessed all the proposals made by the Soviet Union. We have witnessed that the Soviet Union has suspended all nuclear tests for more than 1 year, and that even -- taking into consideration world public opinion -- has taken the risk of prolonging for several more months -- until the beginning of next year -- the moratorium on nuclear tests.

All those who have knowledge of this type of technology know what that means. It means a great sacrifice in the face of a powerful and aggressive imperialism which continues to conduct tens of nuclear tests, and refuses and rejects definitively to accept a demand that has become mankind's demand -- an end to all nuclear tests. These nuclear tests become the foundation for the development of new arms systems which are much more destructive.

This year has witnessed the enormous efforts being made by the Soviet Union to impede the transfer of arsenals to space, to impede Mr Reagan's space wars. We can observe how the U.S. Government refuses to accept the idea of suspending the development programs of space arms despite the views, wishes, hopes, and demands of the international public opinion. The United States dreams of developing such arms which could neutralize all the strategic forces of the Soviet Union.

Everyone knows that such crazy points of views will lead to the accelerated development of more effective, destructive, and deadly weapons systems on both sides. We have seen how they sabotage all the peace efforts of the Soviet Union.

For the first time in history, it can be said that this year has been witness to proposals, made by the Soviet Union, that would totally prohibit nuclear weapons. This year is witness to the efforts made by the USSR, the CPSU, especially it's General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. [applause]

It is also witness to all the efforts carried out by the yankee imperialists to make all these international peace efforts fail. [We have seen] how they sabotage these peace efforts -- even though they are isolated more each time -- even now during the UN debates.

We have read the news that the United States decided to expel 25 Soviet officials from the United Nations, which has its headquarters in the United States. This is something they have absolutely no right to do. It is an arbitrary, illegal thing to do. This happened when contact was being established between the two governments to decide on a new U.S.-USSR summit. Whether or not a summit would be held, we have seen how they look for any excuse.

A U.S. spy -- undercover as a journalist -- was working in the Soviet Union.

Who will tell us if the yankee imperialists carry out espionage? Who will tell us if they use any writer, journalist, scientist, or professional person from any area for their espionage activities? These spies would not attract attention. The U.S. Government has used this as a pretext to establish requirements and put obstacles on the road to negotiations and the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting.

We can recognize the sharpness of the peace efforts of the progressive forces and the Socialist community and the war-like road of the arms race and aggression of the imperialists.

This does not mean it is necessary to lose patience or hope. I think the Soviets have given enormous proof of patience, enormous proof of political wisdom in trying not to be provoked by the actions of the United States and consequently maintaining a political, international goal for peace which has gained strength and international support. It has gained great international support.

We were able to see this at the nonaligned countries meeting in Harare this month. The support is enormous -- larger than we have ever seen before. The Soviet peace policy has the support of international opinion and especially -- which we proved there -- among the Third World countries. Those countries demanded unanimously that the arms race be ended, that nuclear tests be discontinued, and that a climate of international peace be established. We were witness to that recently. That direction -- the Soviet struggle for peace -- has gained great strength.

I also think the yankee imperialists have never been so isolated in this area.

Among Third World countries, the demand for an end to the arms race is associated with the only possibility for acquiring the necessary resources to be used to confront the international economic crisis and the catastrophic situation of Third World countries.

If a climate of detente and peace is not achieved and all those policies of war and aggression are not discontinued, they will not only endanger peace but also human survival which isa fundamental prob em. There would not even be the most remote possibility for Third World countries to obtain resources for their development, a new international economic order, or escaping the crisis of poverty.

Naturally, these dangers to peace not only affect Third World capitalist countries' they affect all countries and the countries of the socialist community because the arms race requires an enormous dedication of economic resources to defense. It requires the need to dedicate hundreds of thousands of high-level scientists to defense activities. It limits the resources of the Socialist community for international cooperation.

I think when the CDR's were created -- even though there were problems, many problems -- there was nothing in the international sphere that resembles the current situation. The fabulous number of weapons did not exist 26 years ago as it does now. The economic international crisis that exists now did not exist then. Certainly, the height of the conservative and reactionary spirit did not exist then in the heart of U.S. society, which now has made possible the phenomenon of an administration with these reactionary characteristics, such as the current U.S. administration.

Because of this, these new [changes thought] after 26 years, these CDR should be aware and confront, in that order, a completely new situation. I am not going to say it is a hopeless situation. One cannot be pessimist. On one has the right to be a pessimistic.

I have the impression that the United States is currently very isolated from international public opinion. One cannot even dismiss the possibility that -- despite all the sabotage and obstacles created by the United States -- important advancements can be made in favor of disarmament, detente, and peace, and as a result of a consequent struggle in that direction. However, these are problems that still have to be resolved.

No one can assure, with an exaggerated optimism, that somehow the problems will be resolved. No one can assure that after 1 or 2 years the situation can be even more serious in the area of international politics. After 26 years, these CDR's not only have encountered these international political problems but also these economic problems, which are much more serious and much more difficult than they were 26 years ago.

Domestically, this international situation required us to make an enormous effort in the past 6 years to strengthen defense even before Mr Reagan took possession of the U.S. presidency.

Because of his declarations, programs, the reactionary spirit of the clique that accompanied him, and because of his lack of scruples, we understood that a time of danger was approaching for our country and we began to work quickly. Even prior to Reagan's inauguartion, the territorial militia troops were organized [interrupted by applause] and a totally new idea was created in our defense. It had its roots in the history of our country, in the history of our own revolution, and in the experience of the peoples' struggle during the last decades, among others, the unforgetable and heroic struggle of Vietnam. [applause]

All the experiences were collected and a new concept was created, thanks to which our people have multiplied many times their defensive capabilities. I say it like this, they have multiplied many times their defensive capability. They have multiplied, not only the number of weapons, the quantity and quality of those weapons, but also they have especially developed not just the idea, but the preparation for the participation of all the peoples -- men, women, youth, elderly, and adolescents -- in the task of defending the country.

Our people have been organized for one extreme to the other. Even the children have been organized and the ideas of what to do with all the people have been developed.

Because each teacher, each child, each school has developed enough strength, has created the necessary conditions for the country to resist an imperialist military aggression in its various forms -- as we have mentioned before -- in the form of a total blockage, in the form of a blockade and military harrassment, in the form of an invasion, and even in the form of the occupation of our country. In such case, the struggle would not cease or anything like that. It would practically begin from that time on, from the time the imperialist elephant gets into this anthill, into this wasp's nest, of red ants and wasps! [applause]

Will the strengthening of our mass organization not be necessary, especially, the strengthening of the Committees for the Defense of the revolution? [applause] Then, imperialism would begin to understand what a revolution is, what mass organizations are, and what Committees of the defense of the Revolution and the fatherland are. [applause] See if this congress and this enrichment of the Committees of the Defense of the Revolution are not important.

Not only do we suffer the consequences of those international political problems, of those threats that have forced us to make an enormous effort -- enormous in the area of defense -- but also we were able to make this effort with great dignity, we were able to make this effort within a policy of principles and within the framework of an internationalist policy. Because those imperialist threats did not make us -- maybe as they expected -- stop fulfilling our internationalist duties. They did not force us -- as maybe they intended to -- to withdraw our internationalist combatants. [applause] Maybe when the history of our times is written, the greatest merit is that in the midst of all those dangers we did not withdraw one soldier from Angola or from any other place to increase our defenses. We were capable -- with great serenity and cold blood -- of tenaciously working, organizing, and preparing ourselves, and fulfilling our internationalist duties at the same time. Not only that, but at a certain moment we reinforced our troops abroad. [applause]

Obviously, this irritates imperialists, it multiplies imperialists' hate toward our revolution and our country. The fact that they cannot find a way to intimidate us, the fact that they cannot find the way to make us renege our revolutionary principles, the fact that they cannot find a way of submitting us to their policies, fills them with irritation and hate.

Under those difficult circumstances, our country has had to also face this international economic crisis. It does not affect us in respect to economic relations with socialist countries, which constitute the majority of our economic relations. It does affect us greatly in that part of our economy that still depends [on capitalist countries]. There will always be for any country a certain degree of dependency on the economy of nonsocialist countries. It does affect us in that area. We have to purchase parts, certain kinds of equipment that cannot be purchased in socialist countries, foodstuff, raw material for the production of foodstuff and medicines, and raw materials for industrial production, which precisely enable us to use all those raw materials and resources that we obtain from socialist countries.

In that aspect, the imperialist policy has done great harm to us. Estimates have been made of what the purchasing power represents in the Western camp. If a pound of sugar, compared to the purchasing power of one pound of sugar in the 30's -- when the pound of sugar was worth less than half a cent in the Western camp... [leaves thought unfinished] today's purchasing power of a pound of sugar is less than the purchasing power of a pound of sugar during the great crisis of the 30's with a value of half a cent per pound. With that half a cent in those days, one could buy more than one can buy today with the pound of sugar at a value of 5 cents and a fraction.

Those international prices for a long time now have been under production costs. That is one of the phenomena of the unequal trade. This helps to understand that situation. This same thing happens to the great majority of the Third World countries. When talking about oil -- as we explained in Harare -- even though it has gone down a lot, it still has a relatively high purchasing power. The great majority of the products exported by so-called Third World countries to the developed capitalist world is suffering from the same phenomenon. Countries producing bananas, cacao, or coffee are going through the same problem, because of great droughts and heavy snows. All the basic products exported by the Third World are suffering a situation similar to that of sugar.

They are being affected by that unequal trade, by the protectionism being practiced by the United States and the European Economic Community. Several years ago, the European Economic Community imported sugar. Today, it exports millions of tons of subsidized sugar. The United States barely 5 years ago was importing 5 million tons of sugar. Today, it imports a little over 1 million tons -- nearly 4 million fewer tons. This is happening as a result of a protectionist policy of its own subsidized agriculture. Sugar is produced from corn in glucose factories using corn.

All this has caused a catastrophe in the so-called world sugar market. With this, it harms all its friends and allies. It took the sugar quota from Cuba, using as an excuse socialism, communism, Marxism-Leninism. It took from Cuba all the sugar quota at the beginning of the revolution. I do not know if by the time the CDR's were founded we still had a part of that quota. I believe we still had something left. They had not taken all of it.

Now they have taken the quota from all those among which they divided up the Cuban quota. They took the quota from Cuba and divided up the candy. They applied the Grau San Martin slogan. For those who do not remember, I will say he was a president in this republic some time ago. He was famous for gibberish and crooked deals. He used to say: There is candy for everybody. The same thing yankee imperialism said when it took away from Cuba the sugar quota. That is what they told other Latin American countries which produce sugar. They said: There is candy for everybody.

So, we have to isolate Cuba, blockade Cuba, kick Cuba, out of the OAS, break relations with Cuba; do all that because there is candy for everybody, the candy of the Cuban sugar quota. That was one way of combatting communism, socialism, Marxism-Leninism -- taking away the candy from all those Latin American and Caribbean countries. The candy they, one day, divided among all of them. They continued having their underdeveloped capitalism, but the quotas were taken away from them to benefit the U.S.'s selfish interests, to benefit their glucose, their lactose, their sucrose, and subsidized cane sugar.

Now when they attack and blockade Nicaragua, they cannot take any quota away from it. The quota was small and they already took it away. It was very small and did not give it to anyone. They put it in a small pocket for more U.S. subsidized sugar. Of course, there is a new consciousness in Latin America, since the spirit of [word indistinct] of former governments is no longer present. It is not the habitual thing to do. In those days, everybody had their eyes on Washington to see what it was saying. It was very powerful, despite the fact it had fewer nuclear weapons than it has now. It had fewer battleships, fewer nuclear submarines, fewer cruise missiles, fewer everything. You can see the contradictions.

It was much more powerful since before the Cuban revolution. That is why if feels ferocious hatred for this revolution because it showed that one could say no to the empire. [applause] The number of those saying no is increasing -- louder or not so loud -- but they say no. The number of those saying yes and shake their heads negatively is increasingly greater. [applause] The number of those refusing to accept their orders is increasingly greater.

Right now, you can appreciate Nicaragua's situation. It has been isolated considerably, but very few support them in their adventure against Nicaragua. There are some puppets in Central America. They have very few henchmen left in South America and, of course, some satellites in the Caribbean. But even in the Carribean, things have changed. There is a new government in Barbados, different to the one during the aggression against Grenada. Changes can be perceived in other Caribbean countries. In Haiti, they cannot govern the way it used to be before through the Tonton Macoutes. The style has to change. There is criticism. The results of their policy in Santo Domingo can be seen; the changes of governments that have taken place there. It can be appreciated in Jamaica, where the government which participated in the Grenada criminal adventure together with the yankee troops is totally discredited. There have been changes since then.

Now these Latin American countries are observing the consequences for their lack of scruples, the consequences of an imperialist brutal and unmasked policy. Now they have a debt of nearly $400 billion which -- as we have said many times -- is unpayable and uncollectable. It is growing like a cancer -- as we said in Harare -- it multiplies. The Latin American countries have had the opportunity of observing what the protectionist policy is all about, now that the candy is gone, the sugar candy.

The consequences of the protectionist policy regarding all its exports products are the yankee demands, the yankee blackmail, the yankee subsidies to the exports competing with those countries' exports.

Thus, countries such as Uruguay and Argentina -- which have great exports of agricultural goods, meats, cereals, and wool -- are now confronting this U.S. policy that subsidizes meat and snatches away their markets from those countries, the markets from those countries.

The Latin American people and governments also run into the selfish policy of the EEC, which exports subsidized sugar, cereals, and meat. In other words, the meat may cost $1,500 or $1,200 [unit not specified], as it costs nowadays, and yet the EEC exports subsidized meat for 700 or 800 pesos and breaks the markets of countries which owe millions or billions of dollars. This is an absurd and incredible situation. None of this existed when the CDR's were founded. It was even difficult to explain what we mean by the empire...[corrects himself] imperialism and its consequences, capitalism and its selfishness. All these realities open the people's eyes and teach much more than millions of books on Marxism-Leninism.

Believe it or not, the United States sold subsidized sugar to the PRC some weeks ago, subsidized sugar to the PRC [repeats himself], some 100,000-odd tons. This is not a large amount, but when the United States exports subsidized sugar to the PRC, or when the United States exports subsidized cereals to socialist states, the effect this has on prices is disastrous. However, this will never happen again with sugar prices. It is quite clear that the United States does this not only out of selfishness, not only out of selfishness [repeats himself]. It takes away the quotas it had distributed, out of selfishness; it subsidizes the internal production of sugar, for 17 to 18 cents when the price in the world market is 5 cents, out of selfishness. I ask: Why does the United States export subsidized sugar to the PRC?

Even though this will not earn it the sympathy of all the sugar-exporting countries because this lowers the prices, the intention is quite evident: The United States wants to affect Cuba and increase Cuba's problems. So, it does not only increase the boycott by all means; it does not only multiply its efforts so that Cuba cannot sell nickel, tobacco, rum, manufactured goods, or any agricultural or industrial product; it does not only exert itself to create obstacles for our economic operations; and it does not only exert itself to create obstacles for any renegotiation of the Cuban debt. The United States also adopts other kinds of measures -- such as exporting subsidized U.S. sugar to a socialist state -- to reduce the market's prices.

The United States wants to punish Cuba and does not care if, in doing so, it affects many other sugar-exporting countries with whom it has very good diplomatic relations -- even though they are being squeezed dry in the process. The United States also carried out a program to pull the bottom out of oil prices and reduce them to practically a third of what they were early this year. This was done to gain benefits, of course. Western capitalist countries, those who charge those who charge [repeats himself] high interest rates for debts; those who benefit from unequal exchange; those who subsidize their exports; those who ruin the Third World; those who buy cheaper and sell dearer have benefitted from these Yankee maneuvers by more than $120 billion this year alone, meaning 1986. [chuckles] However, the imperialist could never guess that would indirectly affect us, too.

We had enforced a tremendous policy to save fuel. We were increasing our imports [corrects himself] our production -- our internal production is close to 1 million tons -- not to mention what we saved from the oil that we imported from the Soviet Union, with whom we have satisfactory trade and where our products' prices are guaranteed.

We had taken out some hundreds of millions of dollars from these savings, from these savings [repeats himself] in fuel. The imperialist maneuvers to benefit their own interests cost us -- indirectly, of course -- several hundred million in 1986.

We explained on 26 July in Sancti Spiritus...[changes thought] it is convenient to pay attention to every speech, not only part, but all of it, to have an accurate idea of the situation. We explained in Sancti Spiritus that the 1985 drought, the hurricane in November....[changes thought] which affected us seriously, because it destroyed the banana plantations and flattened out the sugarcane. We can say that this caused some positive results -- if you want to use that word -- because our sugarcane workers carried out one of the greatest feats in recent years. We thought the hurricane would reduce sugar production by 1 million tons or more, but the sugarcane workers' efforts reduced the direct damage, direct damage [repeats himself] in sugar to some 240,000 tons, some 240,000 tons [repeats himself] [applause]

Our sugarcane workers really made a colossal effort; they were able to reduce the problem. That does not take into account the damage caused to the rest of agriculture, the buildings, and electricity installations which we are still repairing.

The efforts of the people made it possible....[changes thought] we could partly make it up. If it had not been for the hurricane, we might have been able to produce 200,000 or 300,000 more tons. However, they performed the miracle of harvesting the sugarcane, which was not only lying flat on the ground, but also twisted, and in most causes broken. The current yield of sugar and yield in sugar [sentence as heard]. The brigades walking behind the machines began to retrieve the sugarcane. The impact of the drought was impossible, was impossible [repeats himself] to make up. Despite everything, the entire sugar production dropped by, well, by a million tons of sugar. This was chiefly a result of the drought. All those things came together this year. Economy plans were drafted this year; everything was planned. Still, the country lost approximately 500 million [currency not specified] in convertible foreign currency; approximately 500 million.

For the first time in al these years, it was impossible to meet the foreign debt obligations. Moreover, our import possibilities in that area were considerably limited. We need imports of approximately 1.2 billion, and we lost 500 million because, compounded with the drought, the hurricane, the low price of sugar, that policy [not further identified], the dropping oil prices, we had a revaluation of the currencies of the countries we traded with. The Japanese yen, the Spanish peseta, the French franc, the pound sterling, and the German mark were revalued; in sum, precisely the countries we traded with.

However, one of the mechanisms employed by the United States to sack the work was the revaluation of the dollar, and the high interest rates...[changes thought] since it has a budget deficit, and chiefly a trade deficit of over $200 billion, and that deficit repeats each year. A trade deficit of over $200 billion, and this year it will be even higher than in any previous year. The United States lowered its currency to compete on the international market. It lowered its currency, the dollar. In lowering its dollar it also hit us by rebound.

Because, when you say sugar, at 5 cents of the dollar, you are talking about the dollar -- you are not talking about the German yen [as heard]. And when suddenly there is a 30 percent or greater devaluation of the dollar, the few cents you receive from sugar to buy yen, marks, or pesetas are also devalued 30 to 40 percent. I think this can be understood.

If one goes to buy some Japanese-made equipment...[changes thought] then, if you have to pay a lot, if you have to pay a lot more for that one [corrrects himself] for that country's currency, or for raw materials brought from there, or from any of these developed capitalist countries, then if the currency of those countries has gone up, the 5 cents for the sugar will be worth even less. It will be worth about 3 cents or 4 cents, so we should not be deceived by the 5 cents. All those factors converged.

In 1986, after the congress -- because these phenomena began to occur after February -- when our congress took place, these accounts were still balanced. Now we were facing great economic difficulties. It was also a new situation, and logically -- regardless of all the efforts we can make -- this is expressed in increasing difficulties in that area. They could change, but they have not. [Castro chuckles] A year has gone by, and, on the contrary, the sugar prices have dropped and the oil prices remain stable...[changes thought] the drought itself has not ended, and you -- the people of Havana -- know that very well. You have read the newspapers which recently said that we are experiencing the worst drought of the century, at least in the western part of the country. I do not know if they are talking about the entire country; we learned there are areas which are suffering a severe drought.

It rained in the eastern provinces and the dams were filled up. It was not a scattered rain, because the ideal situation is not to get 1,000mm of rain in 1 day, but to get the 1,000mm of rain distributed in several days. The dams were filled in the eastern provinces, and after that, the drought returned. In the western provinces, water levels are very low, very low. Unless we get heavy rains in October, we will begin the year -- the coming dry season -- with less water than we had last year in the Havana Basin.

We are quickly constructing the new water works, which has its origin in the eastern end of Havana Province, the so called Cat Basin [Cuenca del Gato]. We are working very fast, but even with our Cat Basin, and everything else, if we do not get some rain, we will experience greater limitations. This is a fact.

I do not know how we will solve these problems. At present and in the middle of Spring, many neighborhoods of the capital are supplied with water from trucks. These factors have compounded and increased our difficulties. It is necessary for the people to be thoroughly familiar with these factors. We struggle against subjective factors. This situation justifies even more the efforts we have been making to correct mistakes and combat negative tendencies. In the middle of these difficulties, the idea that someone here earns 100,000 pesos and owns one, two, or three trucks, or, earns 200,000 pesos or more, as some did, becomes all the more absurd. It is likewise absurd that by speculating or planting a small amount of anything, peasants can earn tens of thousands of pesos. They would have to refrain from delivering anything to distribution centers (acopios) and sell all in the free market at any price. Of course, he could command any price because of the amount of money that the people have and anything can be sold. Of course, this is why many peasants came to Havana and pruchased houses. Someone who is ill could come and live with his mother-in-law or whatever. I do not mean to speak evil of monthers-in-law or criticize them. I criticize speculators having 100,000, 200,000, or 300,000 pesos. They came to Havana and pruchased a home for 60,000, 70,000, or 80,000 pesos. Such homes had been given by the revolution to many workers. Such workers have had their homes for a long time by virtue of the revolution's urban reform laws. However, these workers sold these homes for 40,000 or 50,000 pesos more. He appeared to have many things. We have a tremendous amount of money to collect from people. As a result, money is not sufficient for anything. It is possible to buy chocolate candy at the Lenin Square and sell it for twice its price at the door of the hospital with such an amount of money.

In this way, any type of speculator can appear, line up for beer and -- despite the price of beer being tripled [applause] -- although the quantity of beer being distributed in Havana has been tripled at some places, 50 or 60 percent of the people are left without a single beer. This occurs because the vagrants, the speculators, and the do-nothing's take advantage of these circumstances. The speculators buy a beer for 60 cents and sell it for a peso, 1.20 or 1.30 or thereabouts. They may even sell it for 1.50. With that amount of money from all kinds of userers and intermediaries, they enriched themselves with this so called peasants' free market, which appeared to solve some problems. This market distrubuted less than 2 percent of the supplies the people received. The hundreds of millions of liters of milk distributed to all children and hospitals are produced by people's farms and the state milk enterprises. All the eggs distributed in the country -- more than 2.5 billion -- are produced by the state egg enterprises. This is also true of all the meat, nearly all the cheese, everything. What these speculators distributed amounted to less than 2 percent.

In addition, such speculation checked the peasants' movement and the cooperatives' movement, because if a man with land makes 50,000 pesos, what will he want to do in a cooperative?

The enterprises here supply most of the sugarcane for sugar production. Enterprises also supply nearly 100 percent of the rice produced in the country and most of the export products, such as citrus fruits. A similar situation occurs with the enterprises that produce all the milk, all the eggs, all the poultry, all the pork, and all the meat distributed to the people at the social establishments such as hospitals, schools, or whatever. Nearly 3 million receive supplies in addition to this 13 million. [sentence as heard] No one would imagine that this would be produced by the peasants' free market. This is ridiculous. When the imperialists speak of this, they think and make believe that a few speculators supplied this country. For a long time, this country has been supplied by the socialist enterprises [applause]. These enterprises are highly technical and produce on a large-scale basis. Try to raise four or five chickens here and there and you will need two or three times as much feed for them. Egg-producing enterprises produce on a large-scale basis, with great efficiency, a minimum of feed for unit of production, whether per dozens of eggs or kilograms of poultry. These are produced very efficiently. We can truly feel satisfied for these productive enterprises' efficiency, but this is insignificant.

Cooperatives share a larger protion of the supplies for the population, a larger participation in the production of sugarcane, citrus fruits, food, and vegetables. This is what cooperatives do. During a meeting with the cooperatives at this time, they demanded an end to this free market at once. Perhaps increasingly higher taxes would put an end to this. They are pulling our leg, the cooperatives scorn; they buy the world with all the money they earn and try to demoralize us, the cooperative members said. And they were right, because this strange experiment really should have never been introduced here. [applause]

There are countries like Bulgaria that do not have free markets. They have never had a free market. We have copied what other countries are doing many times. As I have said before, we have copied many good things, and we have also copied bad things. But we have copied more good things.

We could have copied from the Bulgarians. We could have gone without a free peasant market. That is why I have always believed we should have small plots of land. That is a tradition. In the cooperatives we have established, we have collective self-consumption. In state enterprises, we have collective self-consumption.

I know about those small plots of land. There may be countries with huge quantities of land with millions of square kilometers, but we have few square kilometers. We have to make cities more compact because if we build isolated houses, we would fill up all provinces. We have almost 100 inhabitants per square kilometer. We have as many inhabitants per square kilometer as China and, besides that, we have to export food for 40 million people through our sugar. Besides that, we have to produce food for ourselves. We have to take advantage of our land.

I can recall that in one of our congresses, I explained how land was reduced per capita as population grows. This forces us to use up all our land with all our techniques to yield greater production. When we build an irrigation system, we should not have to encounter 50 small farms on the way because if we do, we cannot build canals, and we cannot build irrigation systems. We should not have to copy from anyone. We have to base our actions on our reality, on our experience, and on the scarcity of our land to seek maximum production and large scale technological production. We have this experience in the production of rice and sugarcane. However, we should produce more.

What would happen to us if we had to depend on hundreds of thousands of small farms to get our food? Getting chicken and food for our hospitals, schools, and workers' cafeterias, getting anything would be almost impossible. The best thing we ever did was to protect our large-scale enterprises. We are constantly improving their technology. We are getting more experience in this area. When we started we had no engineers. Today we have thousands of engineers, men who are prepared. Now we can demand more of them; we can demand better production.

The cooperative movement was being affected because of speculating [mercachiflismo]. We had to put an end to it. We must be happy that we did, and we must demand. [sentence as heard] We have changed our idea of a storage system, local and national storage systems. We are looking for ways to improve the systems; we are putting more money into the systems. We want every single corner of the country to have its storage system. Store anything, even if it is a single mango harvested on a hill. You can even ride a mule to get up to that hill.

I read in a newspaper that a peasant was complaining that he was being paid a certain price, and the same product was being sold on the parallel market for another price. How about that! With all the money on the streets what price can we reduce? The price of garlic has already been dropped. It was being sold for 6 pesos and today it is being sold at a peso, 2 pesos -- do not think I do not know the price -- it is sold at 2 pesos. [laughter, applause] The price of garlic was 6 pesos; today it has dropped to 2 pesos. We pay the peasant 1.5 pesos for selected fruit; the storage system pays a bit less. However, pork, beef, and turkey -- do not think that the turkey distributed on the parallel market comes from the peasants -- are raised by the state enterprises. The turkeys raised by the peasants would only supply a family [nucleo] with a turkey every 20 years, [laughter] or to sell a little bit of turkey. Almost all the food that the capital city receives is produced not by the peasants but by the state enterprises. Almost all the food sold on the parallel market is produced by the state enterprises. Lower the price, and the good will not last. The parallel market is a system that must be regulated by supply and demand. This must be understood, it must be said, and it must be repeated and explained for all those who do not understand. Wouldn't it be nice to have 10 times more products and 10 times lower prices? However, will all that money, with that speculating, how can we lower those prices?

There is also something else. Who has ever said or taught -- this is something that does not even exist within the capitalist system -- that the person producing and being paid according to the cost of the product, the person who is making a profit should be paid the price of the product being sold on the market? For example, we export our sugar and some countries sell the same sugar at a much higher price. We get paid 5 cents and they sell it for 20, 25, or 30 cents. When we lived under the capitalist system, the capitalists took all the profit, but here when a product is purchased at a certain price and sold at another price it is not the capitalist making the profit; the socialist state, the people are the ones making the profit. [applause] It is not the same system we had in the past. No one person, no intermediary, no speculator makes the profit. No one has the right to steal from others; no one has the right to steal from the working people. [applause]

The collection of funds is the power of the socialist state, in other words of all the people, because if not how are we going to pay the more than 600,00 workers that are involved in two areas of the country: education and health? [applause] The socialist state invests a little over 2.5 billion pesos in the education of the country's children and of all the people and in the health of all the people. That is why it can be said that there is not a single child without schooling, [applause] not a single child without a teacher, not a single child without books in this country. There is not a single sick person without a doctor in this country or without an institution that guarantees everything, even a heart transplant that costs 100,000 pesos. [applause]

Through the state, through the commercial networks, the state collects...[Castro changes thought] because the curious thing is that no one here pays taxes. Who gets deductions here? You go to any country and out of what might seem a high salary of 700 or 800 pesos, half is deducted for taxes. Yes, that is how it is. Nothing is deducted from what the workers receive here. The individual peasant practically does not pay taxes. It is a trifle that is not enough to pay even 10 schools; it is a small sum.

Meanwhile, the state has to face the development costs. We are not going to live totally on the basis of loans or on the granting of loans. Yes, we need loans because we have to make important investments everywhere. How could all those thermoelectric plants -- the thermoelectric industries, which have greatly multiplied the country's electicity capacity and have made it possible for almost 90 percent of the country's population to receive electricity -- how could they have been built without great investments? The investments in hospitals, schools, housing, the new nickel plant, the nuclear power plant, the petroleum refinery, the construction industry, the construction material industry, the mechanical industry, in everything, where are we to obtain them? From a hat like magicians? [laughter, applause]

The state collects not only if it pays 1.50 pesos per pound of garlic and sells it for 2 pesos, which is scarcely enough to pay for the costs of transportation and distribution. The state profits with rum, and we are happy because the more expensive it is, the less rum and less alcoholism there is. That is the truth. We do collect. [applause]

However, the state does not collect a cent from milk. Instead, it subsidizes it. The state does not collect a cent from meat. Instead, it subsidizes meat for the population. The state collects taxes on cigars and tobacco sold in the markets or in the free markets [por la libre]. It collects taxes on rum and beer. The state collects a lot on beer. It does not hide this. The state does not steal. The state collects for the people. The state does not collect [lengthy applause] the state does not collect to enrich transnationals. The socialist state collects to satisfy the needs of the people, to develop the country in both the economic and social fields.

The socialist state invests the very last cent, and even beyond the last cent, because the credits that the socialist state obtains from the socialist countries are to be invested here. The benefits obtained by our country in achieving satisfactory trade agreements, all that enormous amount of money that our country has obtained thanks to just relations, is invested to the very last cent in the country.

In the capitalist countries, who takes the money first? The transnationals do. Then, whenever there is any problem, the capitalists take the money out of the country.

However, not a single cent leaves our country; we do not have capital drain here as in all the Latin American countries -- practically without exception. Tens of millions, thousands of millions are drained because the capitalists own the money, and when they are afraid the currency will be devalued, they run out to get dollars and deposit them in U.S. banks; and when these banks pay higher interests, they run and deposit in U.S. banks the money they have taken from all those countries. You cannot take a single unit of foreign currency from the country that way in a socialist state.

Therefore, well, I have seen some of those arguments in the newspapers, I think the journalist answered very well, but some of those naive, foolish, and ridiculous arguments are used, and we must know this to warn the gullible or counter those who seek a cunning and demagogic way to complain. The latter say: I sell this for 20 pesos, and they sell it for 2 pesos there. Then the workers in the beer factory could say: I produce so much of that of a salary when it is being sold for 60 cents an bottle in the streets, and if it is the special type for 80-90 cents, and in a restaurant it is sold for more. If all the people begin to use that argument we will no longer have an equitable and just society which protects all the citizens alike, regardless of their income; a society that educates all the citizens equally, regardless of all those [corrects himself] regardless of any situation, including their parents' income; a society that even helps the prisoners' families, whenever someone is destitute, because that is socialism. It has nothing to do with capitalism.

Well, our revolution has to face these problems, these difficult situations we have explained, as a result of the crisis and the deficits. Nevertheless, what is the policy that the socialist state has always followed? Do not forget that we have had to face difficult situations. Well, anything may be sacrificed, but the people's consumption is not sacrificed; the people's consumption is never sacrificed. That policy has always been followed to the end. There may be circumstances, at a given time, when it is necessary to sacrifice the people's consumption, and if we have to sacrifice this consumption we will sacrifice the less important things.

However, the effort that has always been exerted [changes thought] every time that we make our calculations and plans for each year, we analyze the amount of convertible currency, because we have that dependency we have talked about. We have sacrificed every thing but the people's consumption, any time we have had that kind of problem. However, we must be prepared in case we have to sacrifice that one day. We will not say, if one day we have to exert ourselves even more, we will become demoralized or declare ourselves defeated just because we have problems. We have had many problems on different occasions, above all in the past. We had great problems in the early days of the revolution; those were really difficult times. However, how many cafeterias have been built for the workers and school children? How many schools? Well, this has been done in the measure that was possible, but we still have problems. We have economic problems, and I think that the revolutionaries must be prepared for good times and bad times. [applause] [crowd shouts: Fidel! Fidel!]

The revolutionaries must be ready for the good and the bad. It is easy to be a revolutionary when there are no problems; it is easy to be a revolutionary when there are no difficulties, if everything is going fine. The revolutionaries who have struggled know what difficulties are like. The teachers, many of them women, who were in faraway places in Nicaragua know what difficulties are, they know about sacrifices. The hundreds of countrymen who have gone on internationalist missions know about difficulties and sacrifice.

Well, our history also tells us that our peasants know about difficulties and sacrifice. The old revolutionaries know about difficulties and sacrifice. Our people also know. We have never backed away from our responsibility or work. During the early years of our revolution we did not have sugar combines; hundreds of thousands of industrial workers would leave the cities to cut sugarcane. They did this year after year. [applause] Hundreds of thousands of industrial workers would leave their families for months to go cut sugarcane. They suffered through the heat. They did not have the shelters we have today; they did not get the same kind of food that is served today at the sugarcane shelters; they did not get the tens of thousands of prizes we award today at the sugarcane shelters, tens of thousands of prizes [applause] awarded to the sugar industry. We saw some difficult days. Today you have shelters. There are 80,000 sugarcane cutters instead of 350,000. Thanks to this we have been able to provide better clothes, shoes, shelters, food, prizes, everything. There are some shelters where the best cutters live and everyone of those cutters has a car. The parking lot is bigger than the shelter. [laughter] We have seen them.

Yes, we have advanced, but can you just imagine a revolutionary saying that he is not ready for difficult times? Can you imagine that revolutionary on the Sierra Maestra, on the coast of Manzanillo after Granma landed, or after the Alegria De Pio when the whole rebel army had to be rebuilt practically from scratch. or up in the mountains? Can you just imagine such a revolutionary? I want to think of a revolutionary under difficult conditions, under difficult conditions such as we experienced when we made our revolutionary under the tyranny, under repression, persecution, without a single minute of calm and when that revolutionary, when no one, felt safe.

I want to know a revolutionary under difficult conditions in the city and the country [applause], which is where revolutions begin. Our people will never again have to live through those difficult days: never. Our people will never see those days when there were no schools for their children, when there was discrimination, when there were people with special privileges; those days when there was injustice, poverty, and unemployment. That will never again be seen, nor will we experience the material calamities of the past.

Some of the difficulties we will encounter will be small when compared to the hard, unsurmountable, and absolute difficulties we experienced in the past. This is precisely because of our growing links with the socialist field. This growing link ensures us that we will receive what is essential for our economy. It ensures the supply of what is essential for us: oil, electricity, energy. Despite our difficulties we are never without power. Every house has power and only experiences problems because of an outage that cannot be prevented, but not because of a lack of power plants, not because of a lack of power lines. We may have our difficulties with transportation but there are four or five times more buses in our capital city today than we had during the capitalist days, [applause] and the people travel 10 times more than they did during the capitalist days. [applause]

We must not confuse the subjective with the objective causes. We must struggle untiringly against the subjective factors that weaken the quality of a service, that cause a loss of efficiency, and problems. We must be strong, untiring, and firm, but we must not make the mistake of confusing the subjective and the objective factors. [applause] We cannot always think that a product is being sold at a higher price because someone is stealing the money or because someone wants to make the other people suffer.

Those things that are or are not distributed by ration book, things that cannot be distributed in any other way because the amounts are so small that if the ration book is used only one item can be purchased per family every 10 years, not like beer [laughter] where we have enought to distribute a case per family every 45 days, and in the future it could be less [applause]. No, not like beer. There are some things that can be distributed evenly. As I said during the meeting in Havana, if we start producing more beer -- we have tripled our production, and we are trying to raise the producton to 400,000 or 500,000 cases -- and this is still not enough, then we can change the price of beer and distribute according to price. We are going to try and keep the price as it is today, but if this is not possible then we will free it an another price. We can get what the speculator is getting, why not? [applause]

I already explained the reasons the state collects money and what it collects it for. Logically, there can be products such as -- I set this as an example the other day -- the yogurt made from buffalo milk that tastes like coconut. It is great. Those who have tasted it say that it is very good. It is the yogurt made from buffalo milk that tastes like coconut. It is sold in some markets at a specific place. How do you control this product? How do you include it [in the rationing system]? You cannot include it. You have to sell it. It has another price, and it is a very scarce product. It is a new product. The food industry has developed hundreds of new products in quantities that are still small; some more and some less. How are they distributed? This cannot be regulated. If there was a product that did not exist and now exists, then money can be collected on it. Consequently, many problems have to be solved.

When I was saying that the state has to face a lot of problems, I did not mention one which is vital, basic: the country's defense. [applause] You know that a large number of compatriots are permanently participating the the country's defense. There is a large number of compatriots. There is a great quantity of patriots. There is an enormous and considerable number of patriots. You know that there are thousands of civilians who work for defense. They are not producing clothes, houses, plantains, or tomatoes. They are working for the country's defense, which is something that is not a consumer good. There are thousands of civilians working for defense. So we must spend on supplies. Fortunately, we do not have to spend on weapons because we have had the enormous privilege of receiving them from the Soviet Union for free. [42-second applause]

Luck, that is a great luck. It is a privilege, a tremendous privilege because of the quantity of weapons that we need to defend ourselves from the imperialist monster. We are not dealing with a mosquito. We are not facing a lizard or a cockroach. It is the most powerful country that is threatening us with 240 million inhabitants and all kinds of sophisticated weapons. It is threatening us and has been threatening us for 27 years.

I believe that the greatest glory of this revolution is the firmness with which it has remained throughout these past 25 years. [58-second applause with crowd shouting: "Fidel, for sure, hit the yankees hard!"]

They have been unable and will never be able to intimidate us. They have been unable and will never be able to make us submit . I have said that I am convinced that this is the greatest glory of this small country here in the Caribbean and of this revolution.

Do we have one or do we have 10 million? [crowd shouts; "10!, followed by 1-minute applause and shouts]

We collect money, among other things, for the sacred duty of defending the revolution, the fatherland, and the society not only against external enemies but against internal enemies; not only in the face of the counterrevolutionaries but in the face of the criminals and the lumpen who have not yet accepted the rules of socialist coexistence.

When Companero [Security Vice Minister Jose] Abrahantes stated yesterday that more than 3,000 men had joined the police force, when he mentioned that hundreds of them had been assigned to their sectors and when he mentioned all the plans to strengthen the infantry and the Interior Ministry organizations to defend the society from crime and the criminals, everyone applauded. Everyone was happy to hear that. We are all pleased about the effort that the revolution has to make in this regard. We are happy about that, but there are men, there are thousands of healthy, well-prepared, intelligent men who have a very high level in the trench facing the imperialist enemy, the external enemy, and the internal enemy. [sentence as heard] Yes, the resoures that we have to invest in all this and in our development are many.

What are we going to do? Are we going to regret being revolutionaries? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Are we going to give up revolutionaries? [crowd shouts: "No!"]

We would prefer a million times to pay the price and face the difficulties of being revolutionaries than to pay the price and feel the shame of being slaves. [applause, shouts].

We have to invest in all this and in our development too. What are we supposed to do, regret being revolutionaries? [crowd shouts: "No"] Give up being revolutionaries [crowd shouts" "No"] We would prefer a million times to pay the price and face difficulities of being revolutionaries than to pay the price and feel the shame of being slaves. [50-second applause and shouts]

We are facing difficulties but have no masters. We cannot even repeat Marti's verse that says: I wish to die without a homeland but without a master. We cannot repeat it because we have no master; however, we have a revolution, and we have a homeland! [42-second applause and shouts] Even if we have to die, we will have a homeland and will die for that homeland. We will have a revolution and will die for the revolution. However, we will not have a master to die for, and will never die to have masters! [applause]

That is why I said that one has to be very careful in these battles and not allow oneself to be confused or allow anyone to confuse the masses. Let no one confuse our battles for rectification with those against negative tendencies -- the battle we are waging and will wage with increasing vigor is against the counterrevolutionary filth or against the slimy philosophy of the counterrevolution and capitalism. Let no one confuse wheat with tare because they are two very different things. We must not allow this to happen and you, CDR companeros, will not allow this to happen. [applause, shouts]

The struggle against negative tendencies; the struggle against the errors we have committed will continue without fail, because we have the sacred duty of perfecting everything we do, of perfecting the revolution. We have the sacred duty of never feeling satisfied, not even when we feel that we are doing things right. We will be even less satisfied when we know that we are not doing everyting as well as we should. [applause]

Companero Aldana explained yesterday in an excellent manner what political work, what ideological and, revolutionary work consist of. He explained to you how one must discuss, converse, persuade, and convince. We can do this, because we have every reason in the world: the historical reasons; the morals; the dignity; the justice; all of the most beautiful principles for which man could have struggled -- for socialism, for communism. We have the most vigorous, the most complete, the most revolutionary doctrine -- Marxism-Leninism! [applause]

No one will be allowed to come here with old theories, with rotten theories, to deceive and confuse us. We cannot allow this. One must be prepared. We all have to be prepared. This includes the CDR and not only the party, whose congress will close on 2 December. We have to be prepared for this ideological struggle to keep the enemies of the revolution from harboring even the slightest illusion.

All of these congresses are bearing fruit. What is wrong is not to discover weaknesses or errors. However, the existing errors and weaknesses and the things we had to correct were brought out very clearly after the third congress. In fact, even the Pioneers held a conference, meeting, or national assembly and asked to hold a congress.

The Pioneers had made many contributions and raised criticisms. In their assemblies, they criticized the professors and teachers and discussed the things that were wrong.

Also after the congress, the party did a job. The party members met with all the teachers and professors to analyze education problems. It is true that if the congress had been held in August, there would have been a different result. As soon as the demands were increased a little, weaknesses showed up. This was not a useless battle. This battle is being waged right now. This battle must be waged from the beginning. An opportunity was given. Unfortunately, the opportunity of the examination could not solve all the problems that had previously accrued.

However, the appearance of the problems was the result of the congress' proposals and the party's work with the educators. It was also partially the result of the Pioneers' meeting. They spoke about this kind of problem, made us aware, and said that next-time they wanted to have congress. We said: Yes, there will also be a Pioneers' congress because if the Pioneers [applause] can analyze the future also, we must hold Pioneers' congresses, just as we will now hold the congress of the FEEM [Federation of Intermediate Level Students] to discuss all education problems. We will hold a discussion during this congress just as the CDR people did, and we will discuss the problems of the FEU [Federation of University Students] at the FEU congress, as we will discuss the problems of the youth in the congress of our youth. [applause]

We have problems, but I will not judge our youth considering only three or four people. I do not judge our youth considering a few lost ones, in whom all kinds of factors -- even familial -- have had a bearing. Unfortunately, studies are no longer made of the influence that family or the family's problems have exerted on the young people. It has always happened that, in their backgrounds, there are problems and abnormalities that have created conflicting situations. This is why we pay so much attention to the participation of the family in the youth's education, children, and young men. I have a lofty concept of our youth.

I remember a period in the months prior to the events in the Peruvian Embassy, prior to the marches of the combatting people. There was much skepticism regarding our youth. There is always a negative report. We got not only the news about the tens of thousands, the hundreds of thousands who belong to the Youth Technical Brigades that innovate, devise, work; those who work at forges, ovens, machines, working hard but the news about the so-and-so lost youth who did this or that, the so-and-so youth who was militant and deserted I do not know where.

Four, 20, or even 100 souls if you want, cannot project an image and have no right to distort the image of our youth. However, we find them at factories working hard, we find them working hard at construction sites, we find them at the universities, we find them at health centers and as teachers, not because there have been [changes thought] we speak of a percentage that did not pass. Yet there could have been more than 90 percent of graduates, as in primary schools. There can be a percentage [of teachers] that can not make students yield their best. Yet there are tens and tens of thousands of good teachers and good professors [applause] and youth [applause]. I also see our youths in internationalist missions, in civil and military work [applause]. As we have said at other times, are we not entitled to being proud?

However, it is very difficult for any country to have youth comparable to that of Cuba. [applause] Perhaps I am being very critical, but I can also be fair, and I do not make mistakes regarding problems like this. We are responsible for the defects that we encounter, sometimes or many times in the streets or anywhere. This is our fault. We are not going to blame the boy, we will not blame the young man now. When we see vices in factories, we are at fault. We are not going to blame workers now.

Yes, it is very easy to play the role of the wise men. It is difficult when the time for correction arrives. That is when men are tested. It is easy to be a demagogue. It is difficult to be demanding. This is why the policy oif correction of mistakes and struggle against negative trends must of necessity create a certain resistance; we must expect it. If a few thousand are supposed to win tens of thousands and this privilege is cut suddenly, the people involved cannot be happy. If there are thousands of wheeler-dealers (merolicos) who cheat, sell, and steal raw materials and their business comes to an end, of course they cannot be happy.

It is even more painful when I see correction measures affect workers who are not responsible for the negligence, indolence, tolerance, and lack of responsibility that gave rise to a standard fulfilled four times, even five times. Also, the amount of money, any type of salary according to agreement without measuring production, quantity, or quality. [sentence as heard] Their weaknesses gave rise to distorted salaries [changes thought] I am not speaking of speculators or merchants. Some people in manufacturing plants got used to not having a single standard checked for 1, 2, even 4 years.

Sometimes when a new technique to increase production is introduced, rules are not revised. We could flood the country with money. Or do we dislike seeing workers earn money? How could we dislike it? Everything we have done throughout our lives as revolutionaries is to improve the living conditions of workers and their families. Or is it that the revolution is not interested in improving the living conditions of workers and is not fighting for this? We are fighting against the deceptive belief that anyting is possible, like living on the moon. We are fighting against the belief that we could swim in a pool of money without giving up anything to do so. The first one to be fooled would be the worker. They give him money and they bribe him with paper money. They turn money into paper, instead of turning paper into money. They turn money into paper. They get used to it.

Of course, when they have to correct their course, they get into problems. We dislike seeing a worker who is not a crook, working hard with a machine, making an effort, and not getting paid by the revolution. The revolution cannot pay him with money, because there is not material compensation. All these problems we have been talking about begin to appear. We dislike this. That is why we said that all these steps must be discussed in a political framework. All problems must be analyzed. We should not engage hastily in the process of rectification. It is easy to be a magician, to be generous, to hand out money. It is like giving out marijuana. Yes, the person smokes that cigarette and begins to dream of a paradise. He returns to the time of Adam and Eve, the first days talked about in he Bible. They grabbed apples, pears, and grapes, and then other things [laughter] and that was when original sin came about. [applause]

You realize this. You could teach someone to consume 1,000 pesos worth of something. You are fooling him when you give him marijuana. We do not smoke marijuana here. We do not consume drugs here. We will not allow them to turn us into victims of those kinds of drugs of the economists, of politics -- those false drugs -- because in order to hand out more, it would not be necessary to wait for some irresponsible person to hand out more, as we ourselves would be handing out more.

If there is anything the revolution can be blamed for, it is its desire to give more than it can. Its desire to give more than it can. [Castro repeats himself] Now, those problems were created. It was necessary to correct them. Logically, some sectors might not like this; some without justification as in the case of speculators who adversely affected workers. That really is a sad thing. Those are the consequences of a lack of responsiblility, of demagogy, and of political dabbling, because it is easy to stand in front of a group of people and say something is not correct. It is not as easy to raise the flag of vindication as it is to raise the flag of rectification. Courage is needed. Therefore, we have to do everything with prudence and with care, without extremisms of any kind. It is possible that mistakes could be committed in the process of rectification. but if we make mistakes in the process of rectification, we must have the courage to rectify the mistakes we make. Yes. [applause.]

We will be attentive to any mistakes and correct them. We must fight to rectify mistakes. I know that our problems have solutions of one kind or another. At the least we will never stop struggling to seek solutions to our problems. This is the least we can do. I am sure we can do many things. We can do things much better if we are aware of this, if we assume responsibility, if we fight everywhere, everyone in his workplace, his organization, in his place, and in his factory. We have talked about the process that the CDR's are undertaking in Santiago de Cuba. They are talking to each and every worker [asking them] how they are doing at their factory.

We should commit ourselves both collectively and individually. We should commit ourselves to students collectively and individually, and we should also commit to children, teachers, and everybody. We have a process ahead of us. It is a process of struggle and efforts. We must commit everybody to this process, collectively and individually. This cannot be done with money. Those who think that man does great things for money are crazy or drugged. Yes, indeed there are men who kill for money, but there are many men and women willing to die for their ideals, for justice, and love. [applause] There are many men willing to die.... [changes thought] There are men who kill for money, but no one dies for money. Even the mercenaries are always thinking that they will not die. They are constantly protecting themselves. We should know with the amount of attacks prepared by imperialists. They are mercenaries. They want money, but they do not want to die. No one dies for money, but entire peoples may be willing to die for thier ideals. [applause]

We will obtain money in this struggle by other means of distribution and exchange. We have the revolutionary values with which we can work miracles. We have always been witnesses to the miracles accomplished with those values, with the system of revolutionary values. We have seen men make incredible efforts and sacrifices for specific ideas and moral values. We have to resort to that. We can see those values.

Any group that has good leadership -- for example, a party or labor union with good leadership -- works well. There are excellent schools, and one wonders why one school is better than another. The reason is they have good direction and coordination. There are excellent factories and brigades, and they did not achieve this state with money, but through revolutionary and political work. They are an example.

The decisive factor is the value of that example, as Che used to say. We have to make efforts to improve everything, everywhere. We have to improve our schools, hospitals, factories, construction works, and all activities. We have a great task ahead of us. Please do not accept those who are apathetic, weak willed, or pessimistic.

The pessimist is the negation of confidence in man, of faith in man. The pessimist is, as they say ... [changes thought] it is true that someone once said that a person can wind up in hell despite his good intentions. It is possible. However, the pessimist is sure to end up in hell. He will inevitably end up in hell because only hell exists. Perhaps that someone was mistaken and there are other paths. Someone said that the path to hell is paved with good intentions, and that good intentions also pave the path to great things. However, no pessimist has ever done anything. The pessimists have always restrained and obstructed the works of those men who have confidence in mankind. [applause]

We are going to carry out our recitification process in the struggle against poorly made things. I know how important it is to have the support of the congress. The matter of vigilance was widely discussed at the congress; it was the most discussed subject, along with the political struggle, the ideological struggle, and combativeness. It was discussed -- and we must not forget this, we must not forget it -- that after 26 years, if we study all the problems of the world in which we live, if we do not dream, if we do not smoke and so on [laughter], if we are realistic, because being realistic is an essential quality in a revolutionary; and if we analyze the international situation, the political problems, the world problems, the economic problems, if we study our own reality, the process, the moment we are currently experiencing; then revolutionary vigilance will be our number one priority. In the first place, vigilance against the imperialist enemy [applause], in the second place vigilance against the lumpen and the antisocial people. Those are our two tasks, companeros. [applause]

The ideoloical struggle; those who believe that the ideological struggle has ended are mistaken, because in this world there are two systems confronting each other. If the danger of war diminishes, I am sure the ideological struggle will increase abroad and even within the country, because the speculators -- those who want to become rich off the sweat and work of others, those who aspire to a disproportionate part off the country's social wealth without working -- can be described as thieves. We cannot expect a revolutionary awareness and spirit from them. However, as I said, they are a minority and we will be prepared to confront them.

I believe that this very important effort in the ideological field, along with other principles we spoke about and repeated many times at this congress, gave rise to one of the ideas we will take with us: combativeness. [applause] Combativeness. It was quite clear in the debates that vigilance, ideological struggle, and combativeness are inseparable. At this congress we made a commitment: To increase our combativeness just as we did in the early years. [applause] We must increase combativeness [interrupted by applause]. We must increase our combativeness now more than ever. I believe that circumstances call for increased combativeness now more than ever. This was an essential trait of the CDRs. It must never be lost. Combativeness must go against all that is badly done. Whether in the area of the counterrevolution, or in the administrative field, whether connected with irresponsibility, or dealing with the area where antisocial people operate, I believe that a member of the CDR, a revolutionary, a member of our mass organizations, our youth or of our party, could never compromise on poorly done things. In any field, if we know that someone is misusing resources, we cannot make ourselves his accomplices or tolerate his actions. [applause]

If we see someone discrediting the revolution, we can argue with him or try to persuade him. However, we cannot allow anyone to discredit the revolution and go unpunished, and continue without being confronted. [applause] We must be uncompromising in regard to things that are poorly done anywhere -- in work centers, anywhere. We must never be accomplices to things that are done poorly. I believe this should be a basic principle for all revolutionaries. We cannot allow the enemy, the antisocial people to take control of the street. We cannot allow the counterrevolutionaries or the enemy to take the political lead. They would take advantage of our difficulties, not with the good intention of overcoming the problems, but for counterrevolutionary purposes and to weaken the revolution. We must now allow this to be said of a CDR member. It must not ever be said that we are not capable of defending the effort in which so many fellow patriots have given their sweat, blood, and lives. [applause]

We will expect that from the students when they meet, and the youths, and the peasants when they meet next year. We have to discuss all this so that there is not a single confused person left, so that there is not a single fool left; and those who act like fools will do it because they are really fools and not because they are -- [illegible] we say -- playing the part. [laughter] We cannot allow that. We must start working now, the workers, labor unions, so that all of these [changes thought] many of these problems are solved by the time we hold the workers' congress; so that many of these problems are solved by the time we hold the women's congress; and so that many of these problems are solved by the time we hold the next party congress, which we hope will be held in Santiago de Cuba [applause] trusting [more applause] trusting in the eastern people's capacity to earn that honor. Perhaps we will have new problems -- no doubt we will -- but not these. We have been struggling against them since the day after the Third Congress sessions concluded and we will continue to struggle in every sense, in every sector. We will continue to adopt measures for the struggle against the antisocial people, the lumpen sectors. We will continue to adopt measures in education to overcome our deficiencies and attain the appropriate level, with the intention of becoming a power in the education sector.

We will continue to work in the health sector, and we will continue to graduate thousands of doctors every year, adding 1,500 more to the family medicine program and to improve all our services in every sense, without ever feeling satisfied -- in order to become a power in the health sector and attain health levels that no other nation has, or attain the life expectancy level that no one has. We will be among the first and we hope that the others have as much as we do.

We will continue to struggle and develop our agriculture, develop the cooperative movement, increase the production of food for the population. We will continue to struggle and overcome the deficiencies and problems in the construction sector, to prepare the chronological programs and build things on time, and to make investments that fulfill all the needs.

We will continue to struggle and seek efficiency in our factories. We will do whatever is necessary to maximize the production of our machines and workers to a maximum. We will continue struggling to humanize working conditions everywhere.

We will continue struggling and developing our party. Although it has a mass of followers, it is not a party of the masses: It is a vanguard party. It is a party worthy of our people's revolutionary spirit. We will develop our youth organizations and turn them into vanguard organizations. We will also develop our mass organizations, even the pioneers. We will continue to struggle and counter difficult situations. Above all, we will continue to struggle and strengthen the defense of our country. We will not rest. We have multiplied the defense many times and we will continue to multiply it. We will continue to prepare, organize, and arm ourselves. This year we will have an exercise with the participation of the entire population. You can imagine the role that the CDR will have to play. [applause]

We will continue to struggle and strengthen our ideology, to improve our system, to consolidate and attain the revolution's progress. All this can be summarized this way: we will continue to struggle for peace; for the survival of mankind; for the people's right to live; and for material welfare, and development. It also means that we will struggle against the economic crisis; struggle against the foreign debt and its deadly consequences; and struggle to attain a new international economic order. We will continue to struggle in our country and abroad for the people's freedom and dignity; we will continue to struggle to attain justice and progress for all nations. [applause]

If we joined all the flags which stand for these causes, we would assemble a great flag, and that great flag is what the flag with the lone star symbolizes today. [applause] The flag which was raised by our liberators in '68, in '95 -- it is the same flag because we have continued that struggle. It is also the flag [applause] of socialism and internationalism. That is our flag; it is ours; it is the flag of the revolutionary and patriotic people who have never wanted to change it for another [applause], who never betrayed their homeland. There is another flag nowadays, it has many little stars. I do not know if it has 51 or 52. I do not know if it is 51 or 52, something like that. Those turncoats and unpatriotic individuals went over there seeking citizenship, fleeing from danger and sacrifice. They went over there with an opportunistic attitude, thinking that the revolution would not last even 27 weeks. Later on, they thought it would not even last 27 months. But the revolution will be 28 years old. [applause] This is because this star is more shiny and bright than all those stars put together. The stars which those men who are insensitive to the ideas of the revolution and the fatherland one day exchanged their single star for. [applause]

This flag involves all these principles and all these noble causes we have talked about. This flag requires everything. It demands everything: our effort and energy. It demands each minute and second of our lives. It demands the sweat, sacrifice, blood, and life itself from all of us. This is what we have always felt. This is how we have always reacted when we see clearly and have a clear awareness of what we represent and defend.

For this reason, I say that combativeness is the word that is in our national anthem. [applause] Revolutionary awareness and combativeness must be the deepest-rooted mottos in the conscience of each patriot and revolutionary; in other words, in the conscience of each patriot and revolutionary; in word combativeness, the slogan combativeness, and the spirit of combativeness be the clearest and firmest idea that was take home from this congress.

Free fatherland or death, we will win! [applause]

DELEGATION TO ATTEND INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

FL022327 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Severo Aguirre, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, will head the Cuban delegation to the 76th Inter-Parliamentary Union Meeting, which will be held in Argentina in the next few days. Other cuban delegation members are deputies Ramon P. Ferro, chief of the National Assembly International Department, and Ana Isabel Alfonso.

ELECTION TO INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

FL021903 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] For the first time, Cuba has been elected to be a member of the Intenational Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, which makes Cuba the only Caribbean representative in that organization.

Our country was elected after 4 years of proposals in the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission. Cuba received that final votes of support at the 13th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Civil Aviation Commission held in Havana on 4 and 5 September.

The 26th meeting of the ICAO General Assembly will be held until 10 October at its permanent headquarters in Montreal, Canada. The ICAO consists of 156 members.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GUYANA SIGNED

FL021440 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Cuba and Guyana have signed a new trade agreement. Under the new agreement, Cuba will keep supplying Guyana with soap, tobacco, and detergent in exchange for rice, furniture, wood, and other items.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT SENDS TANKS TO SUPPORT SOLDIERS

FL021243 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The government of Haiti has sent tanks to back up soldiers in the northern city of Cap-Haitien after an antigovernment rally there turned violent.

Soldiers stationed in the port city 90 miles north of Port-au-Prince used tear gas grenades yesterday to disperse protestors who burned tires and threw rocks.

Unrest was also reported in the town of L'Estere about 40 miles north of the capital, where local authorities asked the military headquarters of Port-au-Prince and Gonaives for reinforcements.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS SPREAD 2 OCT

PA030320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The increasing wave of protest against the National Government Council of Haiti spread today to three other cities in the south, Cayes, Jeremie, and Miragoane, official sources admitted.

In Cayes, some 1,500 people participated in a rally called by the United Movement of the People of Cayes, MUPC, and another four youth organizations. The demostrators later marched through the city.

"Down with the National Government Council," "The National Government Council is like Jean-Claude Duvalier," read the posters displayed by the demonstrators, who were shouting the same slogans.

William Regala, interior and defense minister and member of the National Government Council, was also a target of the people's criticism.

Another poster read "Haiti is not for sale," as a criticism of liberal economic policy of Leslie Delatour, finance and economy minister.

The march along the streets went on without incidents and the police did not intervene, it was reported.

In Jeremie, some 300 people marched down the streets carrying similar posters.

More demonstrations have been planned for tomorrow, Friday, in Cayes and Jeremie to protest against National Government Council, and there is another one planned for Saturday against "foreign imperialism."

BOUTERSE MEETS WITH L.A. LEADERS AT UN

FL022033 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Yesterday, government leader Desi Bouterse met with the Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York. During the meeting the Surinamese Government leader expressed appreciation for the stand taken by the Guyana Government on the Brunswijk issue.

On the time the Guyanese Government was informed about the problems in eastern Suriname, it assured the Surinamese Government that its territory will not be allowed to be used to carry out actions against Suriname.

Desi Bouterse, who will address the UN General Assembly tomorrow, also had talks with President Virgilio Barco Vargas of Colombia and the Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

Today, Commander Bouterse informed the Latin American members within the UN about the developments in Suriname and then gave them an idea of the main points of his speech to the United Nations on the First General Assembly.

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CHILEAN OFFICERS REPORTEDLY HELD IN SALTA

PY040034 Buenos Airs DYN in Spanish 0015 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Salta, 4 Oct (DYN) -- Police sources have revealed that an intelligence captain of the Chilean Air Force and three crewmen of two helicopters that landed in Salta Province under confusing circumstances are being "held" at the headquarters of the Oran Squadron of the National Police while the possibility of espionage is being investigated. The landing occurred on 30 September but it was only revealed in the last few hours after confidential contacts between the Foreign Ministry and local officials.

Chilean Says Pilot Civilian

PY050235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0145 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Salta, 4 Oct (TELAM) -- Alex Enrique Casasenpere Coulon, a crewmember of one of the Chilean helicopter that on 30 September landed in Argentine territory denied today during a telephone conversation that pilot Rene Patricio Rojas Lamperein belongs to the Chilean Air Force intelligence service. He added that Rojas is a civilian pilot.

In a telephone conversation from the Alto Verde Hotel in San Ramon de la Nueva Oran where he is staying, Casasenpere explained that the problem resulted from an emergency when darkness overtook the helicopters, and crewmen lost their way and had to land in Dragones, Salta Province, 100 km northeast of Oran. Casaenpere said they are civilian pilots and the Andes Company, to which the helicopters belong, is owned by mostly Chilean businessmen, although 20 percent of it belongs to U.S. investors. He denied a press report that a son of President Augusto Pinochet owned the helicopters.

Tonight the helicopters are in Oran. Pilots Rojas Lamperein and Casaenpere Coulon, and crewmembers Luis Curillos Ibanez and Alberto de la Jara Silva are awaiting authorization from the National Police to take off. It has been reported that an expert of the Argentine Air Forces is coming tomorrow. The Hughes helicopters were reportedly thoroughly checked today and nothing abnormal was found.

Embassy Denies Espionage Charge

PY060153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (AFP) -- The Chilean Embassy denied here today that the crewmen of two helicopters that landed last week in a city in northeastern Argentina were engaging in espionage. The embassy made it clear that the helicopters are owned by a private company hired by a Paraguayan petroleum firm.

According to the Chilean Embassy, the pilots got lost and landed in Argentine territory by mistake. It added that the helicopters went from Santiago to Asuncion on 29 September and that they had the required authorization -- granted by the Argentine Aeronautical Directorate -- to cross the Argentine airspace. The embassy noted that the pilots got lost while performing prospecting activities and virtually had to make an emergency landing in Argentine territory.

In conclusion, the embassy said that it has contacted the crewmen through the Chilean Consulate in Salta, and that the pilots are staying at the Gran Hotel Internacional de Oran awaiting authorization to depart. The Chilean Embassy also said that the pilots are neither officers nor members of any Chilean Armed Forces, thus denying a report that Rene Rojas San Perez, one of the crewmen is an intelligence captain of the Chilean Air Force.

IRANIAN MINISTER ON IRAQ; TRADE BALANCE

PY040248 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0054 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- Iranian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Mohamed Besharati announced during a press conference that he will meet with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo tomorrow. Although he did not reveal the time or place of the meeting, Besharati said that he intends to request that Argentina reciprocate Iran's attitude of support for the Malvinas Islands, and condemn the Iraqi agressor.

Besharati, expressed his satisfaction with the meetings held today with Argentine authorities to try to adjust the trade balance between the two countries, because they greatly favor Argentina. He said that while Iran increasingly buys more from Argentina, Argentina buys practically nothing from Iran. We buy grains, and we could sell Argentina oil for 100 years and gas for 300 years, he said, as well as carpets, pistachios, and industrial products. That is why we proposed that Argentina send a trade mission to Tehran in order to make concrete purchases, and accept our initiative, the deputy foreign minister said.

In turn, Argentine and Iranian Government officials today reviewed several matters regarding bilateral trade. The members of the Iranian mission headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati met this afternoon with Argentine Trade Under Secretary Jorge Campbell and other foreign trade officials. Iran is a very important client for grain, since it purchases half a million tons of wheat per year. This shows trust in the exporting country, the Argentina officials said.

Before the end of the year, a mission of Iranian foreign trade experts will arrive in Argentina to hold meetings with their Argentine counterparts to try to find alternative solutions to reach a more equal bilateral trade balance.

JUDGE REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF URUGUAYAN OFFICERS

PY060120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2254 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (TELAM) -- Federal Judge Nestor Blondi today requested the extradition of three Uruguayan Army officers, and a policeman charged with 23 counts of illegal arrest in Argentina.

A case folder has been presented to the Foreign Ministry to request, through diplomatic channels, the extradition of Army officers [no first name given] Gavazzo, Jorge Silveira, and Manuel Cordero, and of Police Inspector Hugo Campos Hermida. The judge has ordered the preventive arrest of the five defendants, who are charged with having violated human rights during the last Argentine de facto regime. The military officers and the police inspector were involved in the operation of an illegal detention center known as Automotores Orletti in Buenos Aires from 1976 to 1980. [passage omitted]

MINISTER ON USE OF U.S. AIRCRAFT IN DRUG WAR

PY032123 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] U.S. troops will leave the country within 45 days without fail. The president of the republic has instructed the Bolivian Armed Forces to take charge of the logistical support of the Umopar [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] in the struggle against drug trafficking.

Regarding this issue, Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle today made the following comments at the Government Palace:

[Begin Valle recording] There are presidential instructions which have already been carried out by the Bolivian Armed Forces. A preliminary assessment of the U.S. equipment currently being used is under way.

A preliminary analysis conducted by the Bolivian Air Force [FAB] has revealed that the possiblity of using aircraft much better suited to the Bolivian terrain will have to be studied seriously.

We would be in a position to even consider helicopters that have a greater flight range and that are more easily refueled. There is also the possibility of not relying completely on the FAB's Arava airplane for logistical support. [end recording]

The defense minister confirmed to Radio Panamericana that Americans will bring six Bell helicopters in the next few weeks. This will be the first time that these particular helicopters have been used in the struggle against drug trafficking in Bolivia. The defense minister said that Bolivia has two Bell helicopters and that they do not perform well.

BRAZILIAN MILITARY PLANES SAID TO OVERFLY VILLAGE

PY041448 Paris AFP in Spanish 0541 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] La Paz, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The civil authorities of Santa Cruz Department, located in the country's eastern region, today charged that two Brazilian F-86 military planes violated Bolivian sovereignty, when for 20 minutes they overflew the village of San Matias, located close to the Brazilian border.

According to the charge, the incident occurred at 1200 Bolivian time (1600 GMT) on 2 October, when planes bearing Brazilian insignia buzzed the San Marias plaza several times.

It has been reported that the civil authorities of Santa Cruz have asked the Foreign and Defense Ministries to make the appropriate diplomatic complaint.

Meanwhile, university officials have reported that the police have harshly repressed a demonstration carried out by the young people of Santa Cruz, repudiating the presence of the U.S. troops who arrived on 15 July to help in the fight against drug trafficking. The sources reported that three students were injured by tear-gas bombs that were launched by the police.

Almost simultaneously, Victor Paz Estenssoro's government has announced that those troops, 170 Rangers and DEA agents, will leave Bolivia before 15 November.

ADMIRAL MERINO ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

PY042356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Oct (AFP) -- It has been officially reported in Santiago that Chilean Navy Commander Admiral Jose Toribio Merino today arrived in the United States. It was also reported that Merino, who is also a Government Junta member, left for Washington last night to conduct a routine inspection of the Chilean Embassy Naval Mission there.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEL VALLE ON U.S. VISIT

PY031536 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has made some requests to Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle during their meeting in New York. Foreign Minister del Valle returned today from the United States after participating in the UN General Assembly.

Del Valle told reporters that although the United States cannot understand measures such as the state of siege, the Chilean Government must adopt them just the same. Del Valle said his speech to the UN General Assembly has some points in common with concepts that General Fernando Matthei expressed about the United Nations.

Following is a commentary by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras about this subject:

[Begin recording] [Contreras] Good evening. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle reported two things about Chilean relations with the United States during his press conference about his stay in New York for the UN general meeting.

First, he revealed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made some requests of him. However, this was reciprocal Del Valle said: Yes, he made some requests but I also had some requests for him. Del Valle did now specify what requests were made. He added that the interview, in which U.S. State Department officials Robert Gelbard and Elliot Abrahams also participated, was friendly, cordial, and respectful. He said that both sides listened to each other attentively.

Del Valle's second reference to the United States came as he answered a question on whether the U.S. Government understands Chilean Government measures such as the state of siege. Del Valle replied:

[Begin Del Valle recording] I hope they understand the measures, because we must adopt them anyway. These measures are adopted according to the needs of our country, and not according to the opinion of other countries. [end recording]

Afterwards, Minister del Valle said he observed a favorable atmosphere regarding credits for Chile becuase they are being considered from a technical point of view and not a political one. He sid, however, that a final decision about this matter still has to be made. [passage omitted] [end recording]

On Rapprochement With Bolivia

PY031413 Sanitago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Let us now listen to remarks Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle made when he returned to Santiago.

Del Valle stated that the points of agreement reached with his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal, in New York are related to the diplomatic rapprochement between the two governments. The foreign minister made these comments when he arrived in Chile from New York, where he participated in the UN General Assembly.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I believe that the points of agreement seek a rapprochement. They have no other purpose. In other words, this involves agreeing on these points of agreement for rapprochement between the two nations. We may agree, for example, on appropriate measures like academic exchanges of professors of universities in the two nations. Agreements could involve visits by groups of artists. They could involve efforts by the two nations to study the possibility of improving road networks. Thus, in principle we have agreed on what specific measures may be adopted, and now the commission will study how and when these measures can be implemented, how they will be financed, etc. [end recording]

The foreign minister was asked about the conditions for implementing realistic openings between the two nations.

[Begin Del Valle recording] This is something we will study later. We have not discussed this issue. Our only interest is that two brother countries which had broken diplomatic ties, approach each other. This is our only purpose. [end recording]

Del Valle said he held cordial talks with the Peruvian foreign minister and expressed satisfaction with the progress so far. Del Valle then stated that they would meet again in a few days in Lima at a Latin American Economic System [SELA] meeting. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said his trip was positive because he met with more than 25 foreign ministers from other nations.

[Begin Del Valle recording] It is difficult to say what event was the most positive because there were several meetings which I could describe as good. I believe the meeting with the Peruvian foreign minister was quite successful. I could say the same for the meetings with some European foreign ministers. However, all this must be assessed later because the talks are one thing and what happens afterward is quite another. Thus, the final assessment will have to be made calmly. Of course, I have to provide details of the talks to the president of the Republic before I provide them to the press, Del Valle said. [end recording]

The foreign minister emphasized the high degree of professionalism of the Foreign Ministry officials and their patriotic dedication to fulfilling their duties. In the next few hours, Foreign Minister Del Valle will meet with the president of the Republic to report on his activities at the UN General Assembly.

On Atmosphere at UN Assembly

PY040142 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Relay from the Chilean Foreign Ministry by reporter Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said he thought the United Nations would react more harshly regarding Chile than it did. He said that the interest with which the delegates listened to his speech showed a different attitude from that observed in former UN assemblies. Del Valle said that perhaps more countries finally understand the Chilean points of view. Regarding the OAS, the mirister said, I do now know how it will react. The OAS assembly will take place in Guatemala by the end of next November. Chile will be there to defend itself, Del Valle said. We will maintain our points of view and see what happens, he said.

Del Valle stated that, in the past, the Chilean regime has been the victim of criticism because of a real argreement to attack us in some areas, like human rights, and we must fight to improve this. [sentence as heard] Minister del Valle made these statements after meeting with President Augusto Pinochet in La Moneda Palace to report on his activities at the United Nations in New York. He said he gave Pinochet the details of his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

On another subject, U.S. Embassy Charge d'Affairs in Chile George Jones spoke about the criteria the U.S. Government must adopt regarding international banks' credits for Chile. Minister del Valle yesterday said that a technical, rather than a political criteria should be adopted regarding credits. Jones said that according to U.S. legislation, the two aspects must always be considered. He said that the financial aspect is fundamental, but added that the political aspect must also be considered.

GEN STANGE ON STATE OF SIEGE, DIALOGUE

PY030329 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The state of siege will become more flexible, as in the 11th Region where it is no longer in force, it just depends on how things go. The more tranquillity we have, the faster we will return to normalcy. These statements were made by member Rudolfo Stange during the celebrations of the 8th anniversary of the Diego Portales Polio Clinic founded by (Cordan).

When asked about the declarations made by some political sectors that have recently expressed their intention to distance themselves from violent sectors, Gen Stange said that we must also look at what is happening in the rest of the world, since more traditional and developed countries are restless about the current wave of terrorism. Therefore, he added, it is logical that we in Chile wake up and see that those who wish to make a name for themselves are not accepted by our society which is calm and wishes to work. [passage omitted]

Changing the subject, and regarding the talks with the political sectors, Stange said that he always receives people who wish to talk to him about logical ideas and proposals. I do not make any distinctions among people, he said. Whoever has a problem or doubt may certainly be received in my office, because that is my duty as a Carabineros officer and as a Government Junta member, he said.

NATIONAL PARTY HOPEFUL ABOUT POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY041422 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Leaders of the National Accord [NA] have described Admiral Merino's and General Stange's comments as very important. The two Government Junta members have expressed their support for the holding of a dialogue with democratic opposition sectors.

National Party Secretary General Pedro Correa has stated that these comments mean that there is hope that the Armed Forces and the democratic opposition sectors will hold a dialogue. Correa made this statement following a meeting of the National Accord. Correa added that the National Party has held several meetings with the Armed Forces commanders to express the party's position and to explain to them those postulates upheld by [words indistinct] to achieve democracy and a peaceful democratic transition.

MINISTER SETS PREREQUISITES FOR DIALOGUE

PY040324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia today mentioned some prerequisites for a dialogue between the government and the democratic opposition. The possibility of a dialogue was hinted at last week.

According to government sources, Garcia said that "the government is willing to receive the citizen's cooperation as long as three fundamental aspects are respected: Respect and consideration for the present legal order, categorical rejection of violence, and those who promote it, and a clear definition regarding Marxism, which jeopardized the future of any sort of democratic life, order, and peace in the country."

When asked during a press conference if the government would take the initiative regarding the dialogue once the prerequisites are met, Garcia said: "The talks held with different sectors that have clearly defined their position regarding these aspects constitute a precise reply."

The possibility of establishing a dialogue between the government and the democratic opposition was proposed a week ago by Christian Democrat president Gabriel Valdez, and since then favorable opinions have been expressed by three commanders of the Armed Forces.

Regarding possible changes in the state of siege imposed in the country since 8 September, after a failed attack against President Pinochet, Garcia said that the situation in some regions is still under evaluation, and that "there is nothing new reagarding the subject."

NATIONAL UNITY REJECTS NEW OPPOSITION DOCUMENT

PY041434 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The so-called "Basic Principles of a Democratic Government" are a serious distortion of the self-styled National Accord signed only by the political leaderships.

The National Unity Party, headed by Andres Allamand, has decided not to sign the political document drafted by the National Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the different branches of the Socialist Party, and 13 other small political groups.

The National Unity states that this document must not be included within the framework of the National Accord. It adds that although no one understands its meaning, this document cannot be interpreted as an expansion of the National Accord. The National Unity also states that this document establishes a formula that seriously distorts the [word indistinct] objectives of the National Accord, because it rejects the government as a valid interlocutor and intends to achieve an agreement without it through a direct understanding with the Armed Forces. It adds that in so doing, this group is acting in keeping with the well-known proposal upheld by the self-styled Democratic Alliance which, it must be noted, is responsible for organizing and promoting the so-called peaceful protests, which only resulted in destruction and the death of innocent victims who were not involved with the political leaderships.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS REACT TO COMMUNIST CHARGES

PY032355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today released an open letter which states that the strategy of popular rebellion against the Chilean Military Regime advocated by the Communist Party [PC] has led to terrorism which divides the opposition, destroys the elbowroom that has been gained, and helps to maintain President Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship in power. The open letter, which is an answer to a communique issued by the PC leadership in which it criticizes the PDC, is signed by PDC President Gabriel Valdes.

The PC claims that the Christian Democrats use the arguments of the government in order to distort and misrepresent the thoughts of the Marxist organization. The 7-page open letter of the PDC states that this charge is unacceptable and adds that its criticisms of the PC's line of action are based on PC Central Committee documents. According to one of these documents the PC states that it has earnestly taken up military and paramilitary actions and that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] has the party's support and affection. The FPMR advocates armed struggle against the government and has claimed credit for almost all of the numerous attacks, sabotages and propaganda actions conducted over the recent years, including the attempt on Pinochet's life on 7 September.

The Christian Democrats' open letter recalls that the Communist leader Luis Guastavino has confirmed that there are PC comrades in the FPMR. The open letter also quotes from a report to the PC Central Committee stating the need to promote the growth and strengthening of the FPMR militias and take a hand in their training, equipping, and guidance.

According to the PDC, the PC is trying to justify violence as a legitimate instrument of the opposition because the dictatorship resorts to violence (...) This is a false argument (...) that has no political or moral basis whatsoever. The PDC asks in its letter whether this argument means that since the government kidnaps, murders, tortures and lies, the opposition can use the same tactics.

The open letter states: We believe that the PC strategy is not only harmful to the interests of the Chilean people, but also constitutes outright playing into the hands of the dictatorship just the way the general (Pinochet) needs: A sustained and growing armed confrontation which will end in general conflict in which the professionals of modern warfare will direct the actions of both sides.

The PDC open letter points out that the discovery of guerrilla arsenals and the attack on the president should teach everyone a lesson because both events worsened the militarization of the Chilean political scene.

After the attack on Pinochet in which five bodyguards died the government levied the state of siege, conducted vast raids and mass arrests of disidents. [word indistinct] and categorically reject terrorism and military involvement in politics. The letter concludes by saying: You (the PC) that have historically represented a segment of the people should be aware of this.

11 FPMR TERRORISTS ARRESTED; HALES INDICTED

PY041805 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0337 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean Government sources today announced the arrest of 10 men and 1 woman, members of the illegal Communist Party and of its armed branch, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

According to an official communique issued by the Government Social Communications Directorate (Dinacos), the arrested individuals have been placed at the disposal of the Santiago military court.

The communique states that the alleged subversives and members of the Communist Party have been identified as Pedro Lobos Parra, Ricardo Bernabe Candia, and Jose Aldo Diaz. It adds that Mario Gustavo Arancibia, Ramon Gabriel Ramirez, Marco Antonio Salas, Francisco Patricio Jorquera, Juan Luis Jorquera, Armando Antonio Irrazabal, Mario Enrique Santibanez, and Yola del Carmen Narvaez are members of the FPMR and that they are charged with having participated in several terrorist actions.

Moreover, according to military court sources who were quoted by the official government news agency ORBE, Patricio Hales, son of former Christian Democratic Party Minister Alejandro Hales, has been indicted on charges of violating the gun control law. Communist Party leader Patricio Hales was arrested on 8 September when the state of siege was implemented by the Chilean Government in view of the frustrated attack perpetrated on the evening of 7 September against General Pinochet.

CORRECTION TO SOCIALIST PARTY STATEMENT

For a correction to the item headlined "Del Canto Reads Chilean Socialist Party Statement," published in the 1 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 1, see the 6 October issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 4.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY DYNAMITE OIL PIPELINE

PA042156 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2031 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Bogota, 4 Oct (DPA) -- The state-owned Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (Ecopetrol) reported today that yesterday's attack against the Cano-Limon-Covenas pipeline, the country's most important, "has inflicted losses worth millions to the state." A subversive group, presumably the Army of National Liberation, (ELN), dynamited the section of the pipeline that carries crude oil from Cravo Norte to the port of Covenas on the Caribbean.

This action against the pipeline was more violent than previous attacks, according to Ecopetrol. Two helicopters sent to assess the damage and proceed with repairs were repelled with gunfire. According to Ecopetrol, one of the aircraft was severely damaged. Other reports that the two helicopters had been set on fire, but the Civil Aeronautics Department said it had no reports on the damage sustained by the two helicopters.

In view of the situation, enterprises associated with Ecopetrol have dispatched work crews by land. It has been estimated that it will take the crews about 70 hours to reach the site of the damage. In addition, the Colombian Air Force, the 5th and 7th Military Brigades, have dispatched men to counter the guerrillas' activities.

The Cano-Limon-Covenas pipeline has been attacked several times this year and severe damage has been inflicted. After yesterday's attack, oil pumping was immediately suspended. An Ecopetrol source reported that the export of crude oil has also been suspended. The state enterprise pointed out that the attack was carried out with dynamite at km 421 [not further identified] near Bellavista, in the Zulia River region, very close to the Colombian-Venezuelan border, in Santander Department, in the country's northeast.

ELN REPORTEDLY SUFFERS 'AT LEAST' 10 CASUALTIES

PA030430 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 pp 1a, 2a

[Text] Cali -- Reliable sources have reported that a National Liberation Army, ELN, guerrilla column has suffered at least 10 casualties while being chased by Vencedores Battalion troops in the zone known as Canon de Garrapatas, on the Valle-Choco border, in the western mountain range.

The sources have reported that Army members stormed a subversives' meeting at El Catre Corregimiento, Bolivar Municipality, last week. Apparently, some top ELN leaders and several local peasants were at this meeting. A heavy clash ensued and an unspecified number of rebels were killed.

The main body of the rebel column, formed by about 40 men, managed to escape toward a ravine at Canon de Garrapatas in the direction of Choco Department, where the Army has tried to encircle the rebels.

It has been reported that the Army succeeded in learning the name of the site of the ELN's meeting thanks to the Army's military intelligence service. The sources said that the ELN has been extorting peasants, cattlemen, and farmers in the region for a long time and threatening them with death if they do not leave this area.

Because of the secretiveness of the 3d and 8th Brigades, stationed in Cali and Armenia, specific results of the military operation have not been released. It has been reported that radio communication with the zone is difficult.

AUTHORITIES ARREST ECUADORAN REBEL LEADERS

PA030429 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Oct 86 p 11-B

[Article by Edison Parra Garzon]

[Text] Pasto, 30 Sep -- Two members of the leadership of Ecuador's guerrilla movement "Alfaro Lives, Dammit" were arrested by Colombian military authorities in Ipiales, the border port.

The arrests were made at a downtown Ipiales hotel on Sunday. The two guerrillas were taken to the Mechanized Cabal Group installations.

One of those arrested is Alberto Torres, the second man in command in the leadership of the "Alfaro Lives, Dammit" group. He entered the country with a false passport.

Leonardo Vincente Vera was the other man who was arrested. He also carried a false passport.

Torres is the same rebel who was rescued by a guerrilla group from a Quito hospital 2 months ago. The group attacked the hospital by surprise and killed three policemen.

The authorities disclosed that the arrest of the two subversives is the harshest blow dealt to the Ecuadoran guerrillas in the past few months.

ANTIOQUIA COUNCIL MEMBER SHOT TO DEATH

PA031929 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Two violent actions took place in recent hours in Colombia. Alfonso Rico, a Conservative council member from Salgar muncipality in Antioquia, was shot to death inside a bus by an unidentified individual. The assassin fled on a motorcycle with a waiting accomplice. This brings to four the number of council members murdered in Antioquia Department in the last 15 days.

In Cali, Maria de Rodriquez, a 34-year old architect, was killed in her own vehicle when two unidentified individuals fired three shots at her. The attackers also fled on a motorcycle.

TROOPS, SHINING PATH IN AYACUCHO, HUANCAVELICA

PY041711 Paris AFP in Spanish 0537 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Joint Command today issued a communique in which it reports that nine Shining Path members were killed in different clashes between Army patrols and guerrilla columns in the Peruvian Departments of Ayacucho and Huancavelica.

The clashes occurred in the towns of Ranzuilca and Panacuy in Ayacucho, located 550 km southeast of Lima, and in Huaro-Lucrachuco, a town located 650 km southeast of Lima.

The communique notes that after the clashes with the subversive columns, the Armed Forces patrols proceeded to destroy three caves that the guerrrillas had used as hideouts and that were located in the High Andes area.

Inside these caves, the military troops found blueprints and plans to attack different countersubversive bases located in the area, homemade hand grenades, arms, and propaganda calling on peasant communities to join the armed struggle.

TEHRAN'S IRNA REPORTS BESHARATI VISIT TO PERU

LD041436 Tehran IRNA in English 1546 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct 3, IRNA -- Iran's Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali-Mohammad Besharati met and conferred with his Peruvian counterpart on important international issues including the Iraq-imposed war, Nonaligned Movement (NAM) as well as mutual relations between Iran and Peru, in Lima, Friday.

At the meeting, Besharati briefed the Peruvian official on U.S. imperialism's crimes against the Muslim nation of Iran. He said the imposed war was one such U.S. plot against the Islamic Revolution. Iraq's continuous violation of international conventions in its imposed war was also made known to the Peruvian official.

Mutual political and economic cooperation between the two countries as well collaboration in NAM were also put forth by Besharati in the meeting. He also invited the Peruvian official to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In response, the Peruvian official criticized Washington's policy of interference around the world. On the issue of the Iraqi-imposed war, the Peruvian official said that his country was well aware that it was the Iraqi regime who initiated it. He also announced his country's desire to expand relations with Iran.

Peru's ambassador in India was appointed that country's accredited ambassador to the Islamic Republic.

The formation of a joint economic commission was also called for by Besharati's Peruvian counterpart.

Besharati left here for official visits to several Latin American countries Friday.

AIR FORCE TO BUY TRAINING PLANES FROM BRAZIL

PY031337 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0020 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Brazilian Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Enterprise] Company has confirmed that it will provide 20 Tucano training planes to the Peruvian Air Force. This will be the first time for Peru to acquire aircraft from a Latin American country. It has always procured equipment from the Soviet Union and Europe.

Embraer officials have said that the only pending requirements to close the deal is for the Peruvian Government to disburse the credit and to establish a delivery schedule.

ACCORD SET WITH BRAZIL IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

PY041828 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- The Brazilian and Peruvian Governments agreed here today that they will begin close cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking, to include police actions along their joint border.

This decision was adopted at the end of a 2-day meeting held by Peruvian and Brazilian delegations headed by Tecio Lins Silva from the Brazilian Federal Narcotics Council [Consejo Federal de Estupefacientes de Brasil] and Rene Flores, director general of the Peruvian Interior Ministry Drug Control Department.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry sources have said that this was the first meeting held within the framework of the Peruvian-Brazilian joint commission, established through an agreement signed in 1976 to struggle against drug trafficking.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that at the end of the meeting, which started yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, agreements were achieved for the exchange of information, the enforcement of similar legislation, and the undertaking of joint police actions along the common border.

The Peruvian police are interested in receiving the cooperation of their Brazilian colleagues in the fight against the drug traffickers in the Amazon Jungle, particularly in the border areas between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia, where bandits take advantage of the situation and seek refuge in either of the three countries when they are sought by the police.

Moreover, the Peruvians want Brazil's cooperation in the control of the trade in chemical products used in the cocaine refinement process, which is done in clandestine laboratories.

MILITARY SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS VIEW AMNESTY

PY032127 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In an official communique, six Armed Forces social institutions have stated that peace in the country can only be achieved through legislation that is compatible with the Executive Branch, and expressed their hope that necessary democratic trends may be reached through the agreements, thus enabling the country to look forward.

Following is a text of the communique.

In view of the rejection of the amnesty bill sponsored by the Executive Branch, the escalation of slander techniques, calls to violence, social agitation, and attacks on the Armed Forces and their basic values -- which in the past were the prelude to subversive actions -- and taking into account that article 8 of the National Constitution states that all people are equal before the law and acknowledges no other distinction between them but their talents or traits, the following social institutions -- the Military Center, the Naval Club, the Air Force Club, the General Artigas Military Circle, the Armed Forces Retirees Center, and the Armed Forces Retired Officers Center -- state:

1) We especially reject the attacks on our institutions, which have recently commenced in the country.

2) It is necessary to confront with spiritual strength -- the cornerstone of military training -- those actions, and to reassert our position of complete solidarity with our comrades-in-arms who are the target of unjust attacks.

3) We acknowledge the efforts made by the Executive Branch and the military leadership to overcome with a magnanimous spirit the conflicts of the past, seeking to avoid political attacks against forces which must be beyond question, owing to the nature of their task.

4) In view of the nonapproval of the above-mentioned bill, only by approving a bill with identical objectives will we be able to achieve the peace needed to achieve and consolidate social progress.

5) We express our hope that these democratic trends will achieve the necessary agreement so that the country can move forward and the Armed Forces can concentrate on their professional training within an atmosphere of peace, which is indispensable for national greatness.

We have just read a communique issued by the Military Center, the Naval Club, the Air Force Club, the General Artigas Military Circle, the Armed Forces Retirees Center, and the Armed Forces Retired Officers Center.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES U.S. TAX ON IMPORTED OIL

PA060051 Paris AFP in Spanish 0004 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Caracas, 5 Oct (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Consalvi reported that today Venezuela asked the Governments of Canada, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mexico to engage in a joint action aimed at the U.S. Congress and Executive Branch to prevent the approval of a tax on imported oil.

The diplomatic representatives of Canada, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mexico met this afternoon with President Jaime Lusinchi before he began a 7-day tour of the Iberian Penensula.

Venezuela earmarks over 60 percent of its oil for the United States. For that reason, a congressional decision would have a considerable impact.

Consalvi felt that the agreement between a committee of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, "is a bad sign and is very surprising." It also indicates that the chances of approving the tax are real. This would affect even further the Venezuelan economy and the economies of countries that supply crude oil to the United States. If approved, the tax would be implemented 1 January.

LUSINCHI TO VISIT SPAIN, PORTUGAL, CANARIES

PA041959 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Spain, Portugal, and the Canary Islands are ready to receive President Lusinchi, who will arrive in Europe on Monday. The main objective of the presidential trip is to solidify and renew existing agreements with Spain and Portugal, so that they may become a reality rather than just simple documents. The tour agenda is quite demanding, according to Carmelo Lauria Lesseur, minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency:

[Begin Lauria recording] It is mainly because we are on the eve of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, and also because Spain and Portugal have joined the EEC.

Today more than ever we have to encourage the ties that exist between our countries, in common bonds and economic relations, in order to increase trade between our countries. [end recording]

There is considerable interest in President Lusinchi's trip to Europe. Spanish and Portuguese settlements grow more numerous every day in our country. [passage omitted]

The president's stay in Europe will last approximately 2 weeks. On Sunday, he will swear in Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto as acting president.

REPORTAGE ON USSR MINISTER SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT

Shevardnadze Arrives

PA031636 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by Francisco Fortuno]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived at the presidential hangar in Mexico City last night at 2235. Foreign Minister Shevardnadze flew into Mexico City on an Aeroflot plane and is accompanied by his wife and a delegation of approximately 10 people. He was met by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Also present at the presidential hangar was Rostislav Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico.

The USSR foreign minister said that a nuclear war is inadmissible because it would represent the end of everything, the end of the world as we know it. He also spoke of the upcoming summit between USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what is the importance of, and what specific results are expected from the upcoming meeting between the USSR leader and the U.S. President? Also, what role did the Daniloff play in this meeting?

[Shevardnadze, in Russian, fading into Spanish translation] We will not speak of Daniloff -- not only Daniloff, but also Zakharov. That is all in the past. We are now preparing for the summit in Reykjavik. I wish to say this will be an extremely important meeting. We are hoping for the best, even though there are some complicated problems. As you know, this meeting will be held at the suggestion of comrade Gorbachev. We feel the problems have piled up and we cannot wait any longer to resolve them. Some action must be taken to resolve the problems; we must maintain the dialogue. Big political boosts are necessary. This is what we are expecting. [end recording]

The USSR Foreign Minister said that his country supports the work being done by the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member and which aims to rend the arms race and nuclear testing. Shevardnadze added that USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev is planning on visiting Mexico; however, no date for the visit has been established.

Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will remain in Mexico City until 5 October. Today, he will be received by President Miguel De la Madrid at Los Pinos official residence. Later, he will meet separately with the secretaries of commerce and industrial development and energy, mines, and parastate industry. Tonight, he will attend a dinner hosted in his honor by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Discussion With De la Madrid

PA040445 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] President Miguel De la Madrid and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today agreed that disarmament is fundamental to prevent a world confrontation.

During his first day in Mexico, Shevardnadze was received by De la Madrid at the official Los Pinos residence. During the meeting, the two examined in-depth the most pressing problems affecting international peace and security. Special attention was given to the status of the efforts aimed at reaching specific accords regarding disarmament. It was said that disarmament is of concern to all mankind because it is indispensable to prevent a nuclear confrontation and because future achievements will make it possible for mankind to invest more in development. Upon delivering to President De la Madrid a letter from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Shevardnadze reiterated the Soviet Union's adhesion to the principles governing the initiative of the Group of Six and Mexico's statement regarding nuclear disarmament.

Some regional conflicts affecting peace and tranquillity in various areas of the world were also touched upon during the meeting. Regarding their bilateral relations, De la Madrid and Shevardnadze agreed these relations occur in a context of cordial friendship and mutual respect.

This afternoon, Shevardnadze met with Hector Hernandez Cervantes, Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development. The Mexican official reported that, under the current situation of international crisis, international trade should be handled with imagination and balance. Hernandez Cervantes reported that some imagination and balance. Hernandez Cervantes reported that some agreements to increase the exchange of metals and raw materials between the two countries were signed. Later, the Soviet official held a working meeting with Alfredo Del Mazo, secretary for energy, mines, and parastatal industry.

The dinner that Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda offers to Shevardnadze is in progreess at this moment. During this dinner, Sepulveda spoke about the greatest tasks of the world's political leaders. He said the world countries are curently experiencing a historical opportunity for renovation and are witness to the emergence of a true political culture. The greatest task now is to turn this culture into the basis for a sound political understanding for free agreement on interest rates obeying laws in general, and stimulating cooperation between the states. Sepulveda said the crisis some international organizations are experiencing is partially artificial and corresponds to an increase in unilateralism which turns a deaf ear to the genuine interests of a harmoniously organized international society.

Shevardnadze, in turn, said that Mexico's stand is a principle done regarding the strict fulfillment of international law as related to the principles of the United Nations Charter. He also referred to the upcoming meeting between the Soviet and U.S. presidents. He said this event will be the most important of the international arena no matter how hard the enemies of detente try to divert attention from it. The main topic of the agenda continues to be achievement of practical results in the nuclear and spare arms sphere. He said that all states are interested in the specific results of this meeting.

Shevardnadze also said that three Soviet athletes will participate in the Winter Olympic Games to be held in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in 1988. He said further that he is still considering personally attending the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988 also.

Talks With Sepulveda

FL031810 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1752 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican and Soviet Foreign Ministers Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Eduard Shevardnadze, respectively, met this morning for 2 hours at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat.

The foreign secretariat said the meeting between the two ministers was of a private nature and is part of the official visit Shevardnadze is making to Mexico.

Even though the content of the conversations between the two foreign ministers was not revealed, it was reported they discussed topics of bilateral and multilateral interest, especially in reference to the peace and disarmament efforts of the Group of Six, of which Mexico is a member.

They discussed the Central American situation and the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in the area.

Sepulveda will host a private reception tonight for his Soviet counterpart and his wife Nanuli at the reception hall of the foreign secretariat.

Shevardnadze arrived in Mexico City last night for an official 3-day visit.

Addresses Dinner Guests

PA041553 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Report by Hector Jaime Mendoza]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said last night that the only real path to ending poverty in many countries is the reduction of the arms race. He said the resources now used for arms buildup could be transferred to the most impoverished nations.

The Soviet foreign minister and his wife attended a dinner in their honor at the Mexican Foreign secretariat. Mr Shevardnadze said that Mexico and the USSR agree and share concern about true nuclear disarmament. He indicated the two states could act in common agreement to create an all-encompassing [omnivalente] security system. He said this proposal has been presented to the United Nations and that it is already being debated.

The Soviet foreign minister said it is necessary for nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction to be totally eliminated. He said that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, has expressed basic concepts about the paths to strengthen security in the Pacific basin [cuenca del Pacifico]. He said that on this matter, the Soviet Union could be helpful to Mexico, responding to the interest in strengthening international stability.

Pointing out that this will not be his last visit to Mexico, Mr Shevardnadze said Mexico has been an active participant in the Group of 7 [as heard] and in the Contadora Group, which has permitted turning a large region of the world into a denuclearized zone.

He also said that Contadora should not be discouraged by its lack of practical results so far because no one knows how things would be developing in Central America if there were no Contadora Group. He stressed that these are difficult moments in which we must unite and act.

Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda also spoke at the dinner. He said the powerful countries must overcome their political and moral disagreements. He added that no sensible person wants to bet his future on the strategic visions of a sterile rivalry in which distrust, isolation, and intolerance join together. Regarding the next summit of the Soviet and U.S. leaders, he said the two leaders should listen to the fundamental demands of the developing countries, achieve a process of detente that will lead to a constructive peace, put an end to the arms race, achieve a treaty that will prohibit all nuclear tests, and consistently respect all peoples' right to the peaceful and negotiated solution of their disagreements through the exercise of their sovereignty and without foreign intervention.

The dinner was also attended by the delegations of the two foreign ministers, Mexican Government officials, and PRI leaders.

Confers With Diplomats, PRI

PA051851 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Report by Judith Alamo]

[Text] The Mexican Senate acknowledged the efforts made by the Soviet Government headed by Mikhail Gorbachev toward world peace and disarmament. Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacios said this to USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Both headed a meeting where visiting diplomats achnowledged the work of the PRI's Foreign Affairs Commission.

The meeting, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, ended with Senator Riva Palacios saying that this friendly and unrestricted meeting would be of great value for carrying out senatorial tasks and expediting foreign policy. After the meeting the senator said:

[Begin Riva Palacios recording] We hope we shall reach firm agreements allowing the moratorium that the USSR has unilaterally decreed to be truly prolonged, and also to halt the perfecting of nuclear arms. Shevardnadze said that he looked favorably at Mexico's position that these talks should not only be of a bilateral nature, but international in scope. Shevardnadze had great praise for President de la Madrid's participation in the group of the five continents, or Group of Six, whatever you want to call it. He also mentioned that he and his government looked favorably at the actions requested by the group and want that action increased, so that it could have a greater influence in the development of tasks that the Group of Six had recommended. [end recording]

Riva Palacios said Mexico believes in the Soviet policy of seeking peace. He also said the Soviet minister and his retinue showed their broad support for the Contadora Group, specifically Mexico's position in the region.

The Soviet foreign minister referred today to the need for political parties to cooperate in the establishment of an international security system that favors disarmament and promotes development.

Shevardnadze, in his role as a member of the USSR Communist Party Central Committee, made a courtesy visit to the PRI. PRI's Secretary General Irma Cue and the party's secretary for international affairs were present. Shevardnadze talked about the international security system that his country proposes and said this system should subordinate military matters to economic needs in order to strengthen world peace.

Afterwards Shevardnadze and the Soviet delegation deposited a wreath at the alter of the homeland.

Signs Cooperation Agreements

PA041637 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Report by Raul Rene Trujillo]

[Text] Mexico and the Soviet Union have agreed to increase considerably their trade and work in a coordinated manner in the field of fuels. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze held private meetings with Commerce Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes and Alfredo Del Masso, energy, mines, and parastatal industry secretary.

Hernandez Cervantes said surpluses of some raw materials might be placed on the Soviet market. The cooperation agreements signed by Mexico and Moscow included metallurgy, electrical and nuclear energy, and commerce.

Del Mazzo agreed to establish with the Soviet Union consultations on petroleum matters in order to balance the international hydrocarbons market. The two nations agreed on the need to exchange technology concerning fuels and petrochemicals.

The meetings were also attended by Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev and members of the Soviet delegation accompanying Shevardnadze.

Departs for Cuba

PA051703 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze ended his official visit in Mexico City. Before continuing his tour of Latin America, he offered a news conference.

Shevardnadze said the international community cannot allow a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. He pointed out that the USSR must be prepared for the worst. The Soviet foreign minister also commented on the Central American conflict.

He said that he can very responsibly assure that there has not been a Soviet military presence in Nicaragua. Shevardnadze also pointed out that his country has no intention of sending military troops to any region in Latin America.

Shevardnadze added that the USSR could be forced to create a weapon to safeguard its security in case any superpower should threaten humanity's fate. He warned that should no agreement to limit nuclear and strategic arms be reached, Moscow will prepare itself to create a weapon similar to that being created by the United States, that is the so-called "star wars."

Commenting on his visit to Mexico, Shevardnadze said he believes the visit was beneficial for the two countries. Finally, he demanded a fairer price for raw materials traded by Latin American countries.

The Soviet foreign minister will travel today to Cuba, the next leg of his Latin American trip.

GROUP OF SIX CALLS FOR NUCLEAR TEST BAN

FL031531 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0314 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Oct, (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has reported that the Group of Six (Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania) is very pleased with the announcement made on the upcoming meeting between President Ronald Reagan and USSR Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland.

The peace initiative and disarmament group members reaffirmed the contents of the Mexican declaration signed in Ixtapa last 7 August and made a new call to the leaders of the two nuclear superpowers to take significant steps aimed at reaching an agreement on the total ban of nuclear tests during their next meeting.

They also noted that a nuclear test moratorium, such as the one declared by the USSR, is a first essential step in halting the nuclear arms race and establishing a climate of trust.

The group members said: We hope the day is near when the main nuclear power countries reach an agreement and mutually ban tests. The next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is an excellent opportunity to reach such agreement.

PETRICIOLI ON USES FOR $6 BILLION CREDIT

PA051429 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Report by Jorge Tenorio Jimeniz]

[Text] Upon his return from Washington, Gustavo Petricioli, secretary of finance and public credit, said the $6 billion credit international banks have granted Mexico will be used to modernize industrial plants, develop exports, and support municipal and state projects. Petricioli said an agreement was reached in order to restructure the foreign debt and obtain the $6 billion as support, and includes possible access to another $2 billion in case the country's economy does not develop.

Petricioli said only $3.5 billion will be received this year so as not to surpass the $4 billion limit authorized by Congress. He said he will report next week to President Miguel de la Madrid on his work in Washington.

MINISTER ABADIA SPEAKS ON TREATY VIOLATIONS

PA032202 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 47

[Report by Luis Carlos Perez]

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias has said at the Legislative Assembly plenum that by wanting to repeal U.S. Law No 96-70, or a substantial amendment of that law to maintain what was agreed by our country and the United States, "we faced very complex difficulties, and the need to get costly work done and efforts made."

The Panamanian foreign minister has been talking about the Torrijos-Carter treaties' clauses, which have been violated by the United States, during two consecutive sessions at the Legislative Assembly. Abadia Arias talked about the origin, consequences, and violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties contained in U.S. Law No 96-70, which was issued by the U.S. Congress. Abadia also talked about the measures the Panamanian Foreign Ministry took and will take to make the United States fully abide by the Panama Canal Treaties.

Foreign Minister Abadia said the efforts made by the Panamanian president, Foreign Ministry, and the directors of the Panama Canal Commission to make others fully recognize Panama's sovereignty over all its territory, as well as the correct fulfillment of the 1977 canal treaties, go back to the days before that treaty was put into effect.

Likewise, Abadia said at the 41st UN General Assembly President Eric Arturo Delvalle "faced us with the plain truth of the present time in words that soberly and painfully summarized the efforts made by the Presidency and the Foreign Ministry during these 7 years, by saying that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry and the Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission have repeatedly reported all the violations of the treaties."

Abadia Arias admitted that the treaties, which should have been the end of the great national struggle, "have imposed a new struggle on us" by virtue of U.S. Law No 96-70.

Abadia said the new struggle ahead of us "and in which we have put all our determination involves as many difficulties as the one that preceded the Torrijos-Carter treaties, or perhaps more because of the added pressing difficulty of not only having to make the United States abide by the treaties but also making sure they fulfill their most important and vital duty: to turn over the canal to us 'in working conditions and free from debts and unpaid taxes.'"

The Panamanian Foreign Ministry also reported that by orders of President Delvalle, the Foreign Ministry, along with the Finance and Treasury minister, has been working on a study about the economic losses caused by treaty violations "and distinguished members of the private sector have been giving their valuable cooperation in this study without receiving any remuneration for their work."

Meanwhile, through communiques and resolutions, several organizations and labor groups continue expressing their vigorous condemnation of the U.S. Senate's intentions of meddling in our internal affairs through which they hurt our dignity and damage Panamanian sovereignty.

Among those organizations we can mention: the Lawyer's Democratic Council, the municipality of Panama, the Permanent Council of the Corregimiento Representatives Assembly, and the National Federation of Taxi Drivers.

In view of the confirmed report saying that two U.S. Government organizations -- the Congress and the House of Representatives -- requested the necessary facilities so that the CIA could investigate our country, the Corregimiento Representatives Assembly organized a protest march that began at 0600 on 1 October and had the participation of many representatives. The nationalistic march is expected to enter Panama City on 11 October, where it will be received by the Panamanian people.

REACTION TO U.S. INVESTIGATION OF NORIEGA

Newspaper Lauds Noriega Views

PA031512 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Wise Remarks"]

[Text] The defense forces commander in chief's remarks that the relations between Panama and the United States must be maintained because we are partners in a historic mission of transferring all the land and operations systems of the canal are filled with wisdom. Therefore, we have to be very professional and not be demagogues or chauvinists.

This is so because the fact that a Senate majority approved a recommendation to the CIA does not mean the U.S. Government agrees with that position. Nevertheless, it is clear we must be watchful because there are U.S. elements plotting with those who want to sell out the fatherland and who will always find buyers. We must point out these turncoats and locate them wherever they may be, so as to punish them with the shameful stigma of their treason.

Our position has to be in defense of the cause for which General Torrijos struggled so hard to achieve the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We must take a stand and argue calmly and forcefully each time there is an attempt to violate the treaties. We must condemn the tricks of the subordinate officials who want to violate our rights, as President Delvalle charged at the United Nations.

We have to realize and understand, as General Noriega said, that Helms is a madman who is causing problems for President Reagan's government. We agree with the distinguished military officer about the fact that Helms' absurd statements have had a positive result here because they have united the Panamanian people. They have shown we are not going to permit one iota of change in the terms of the treaties. In view of this position, the people will be united so that, in the year 2000, the last colonialist stake will be pulled out of our country, as Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera said on one historical occasion.

The enemies of this government have two goals. On the one hand, they spend huge sums of money to discredit our country in the United States. Inside the country, they stir up some groups against the United States to strengthen the enemies of Panama, and vainly try to achieve their objective so that the time will come when the North Americans will refuse to turn over the canal.

Nevertheless, we will act as the general has stated.

Council Rejects Actions

PA0931906 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Oct 86 pp 10-B, 8-A

[Resolution issued by the Panama City Municipal Council on 1 October -- words within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /The Panama Municipal Council/

/Considering:/

That a faction of the U.S. Senate, following the pattern of their current administration, has issued instructions for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to be given the necessary funds to intervene in our country's domestic affairs;

That this senatorial attitude clearly reflects the lack of respect the U.S. Government has for legally constituted governments and institutions, not only in our America but in every latitude;

That those arrogant men, who provide funds for the military and security organizations to sow chaos, destruction, and death, will not be the ones who will intimidate our people;

That their dirty game, prepared to prevent our people from seeing their wishes come true at noon on 31 December 1999, has once again become evident;

That the campaign, orchestrated and directed against our country and is most important officials, is only supported by those who have placed their personal interests before those of the homeland;

That they will find us on guard and ready to defend the sovereignty, integrity, and national unity as we have always done, despite the sacrifices we may have to make;

/Resolves:/

/To Express/ our strongest protest and rejection of the U.S. Senate's interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

/To urge/ the government, the provincial and municipal councils, the labor, peasant, student, professional, commercial, industrial, agricultural organizations, and all our people, to express their firm and patriotic repudiation of this new act of aggression against our homeland.

Issued in Panama City on the first day of the month of October, 1986.

/Honorable Councilman Ignacio Hernandez, acting president/

/Edilberto Ilgan Lay Murillo, deputy secretary general/

Paper Cites Misinformation

PA031829 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Judgment and Maturity"]

[Text] "We are in a period that requires maturity. We must be prudent and not demagogic in our relations with the United States." These words of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of the Panamanian Armed Forces, contain a great truth. The journalistic and misinformation war launched against Panamanians is not the best road toward strengthening the very good relations that should exist between the United States and Panama.

We also agree with Gen Noriega when he said, "we must congratulate Helms, as he has brought Panama together." This is also a great truth, as any crusade against the Panamanian people, particularly one involving such a sacred thing as nationalistic sentiment, will unite us further. Humiliation is one thing we do not allow here, being abused and treated as if we were a colony, which all Panamanians reject. The great shame in all these disturbing events is the behavior of some fellow countrymen who, together with the enemies of Panama in the United States, try to undermine our peace and tranquillity.

Something else worth mentioning is the great amount of misinformation in the United States, especially among the senators themselves. Such is the case of the alleged statements of Senator Kennedy when he refers to political prisoners, banishments, and other attacks on human rights, which frankly do not happen in Panama.

If there is a country in Latin America where one can breathe freedom, it is ours. Can we compare ourselves with Central America, Chile, Peru, and other sister countries, which unfortunately today feel the scourge of violence?

Never. Here one walks the streets, goes to any place of amusement, travels the whole country, and will not come across the threat of a bomb blast or anything like it. This is living in peace. We have seen U.S. Ambassador Davis himself, without bodyguards, freely passing through our streets.

Versus lies, the truth. Versus bases propaganda, our people's development and hope, which will continue forward right over the Panamanian traitors and misinformed foreigners.

Station Views Helms' Amendment

PA050508 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Well aware of the tremendous effect on the Panamanian people of U.S. Senate approval of an amendment ordering the CIA to investigate the Panamanian Defense Forces regarding international drug trafficking and other crimes, 48 hours ago this television station initiated an investigation both here and abroad to determine the importance of the events at the U.S. Senate and Congress. This is the background and meaning of all that occurred.

The action taken by more than half the U.S. senators approving a bill empowering the CIA to investigate Panamanian Government agencies and officials regarding drug trafficking has aroused keen interest in a large number of Panamanians. Today, this television station contacted experts in Washington who, well-familiar with the U.S. political reality, explained to us in detail what has been going on in the U.S. capital. According to the consultations, what happened involves several moves to ensure support for a number of U.S. senators up for reelection. Let us keep in mind that a third of the U.S. Senate will be elected by the people on 4 November. Considering this event, the Senate Intelligence committee defeated the proposal.

Analysts told this station the bill, introduced by ultraconservative Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, has definitely been buried with this vote. It was also ascertained the bill sought to put the current CIA head in a difficult and embarrassing situation by assigning him a clearly controversial mission. The experts consulted reminded this station that Helms constantly requests similar actions. Nine out of every 10 motions he introduces are rejected by the committee, which always seeks an accord between the House of Representatives and the Senate. In our investigation, we determined that Senator Helms knows that General Noriega has been useful to CIA Director Casey, but Helms conceals this.

In response to our calls to the United States, we were reminded that both Helms and some of his associates hav been charged, and are currently being investigated, for disseminating confidential reports about Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's regime. By putting the CIA in a tight spot with the Panama case, Helms feel he pressures and harasses Casey. Our listeners must learn the refusal of the special bicameral committee had been anticipated by the well-informed. We tried to find out whether -- according to political observers in Washington -- the result of the vote was interpreted as a clear sign of unfriendliness toward Panama, a friendly country. We were flatly told no, that it was clearly seen as a political move by Helms. We were offered an example: the Florida elections. The state's current senator found his [as heard] popularity diminishing. He outlined a strong and determined strategy against drugs. His general popularity improved. This is to say, confronting drug trafficking at this time is synonymous with winning friends and admiration.

This station was very interested in the opinion of an old friend of Panama, Edward Kennedy. To the surprise of many Panamanians, Kennedy backed Helms against our country. The consensus of the experts consulted indicated that Kennedy had nothing to lose. His stance, expressed late in the night, could politically benefit him in his state. Conversely, we were asked to consider which senators voted against Helms' proposed amendment. They were Senators Charles Mathias, Owen Richards, and Gary Charles [names as heard], all of whom enjoy great prestige and credibility; Minority Leader Robert Hill of Virginia; Daniel Ochamp, former ambassador to the United Nations [names as heard]; [words indistinct], head of the important defense affairs committee of the U.S. Armed Forces; and John Rockefeller, prestigious banker and investor. Most of those who voted no are not running for reelection in November, but in 2 or 4 years. Regarding the Senate vote, this station found out that the senators and representatives rejected Helms' proposed amendment completely, thereby killing it. This constitutes a tremendous setback for the senators who approved it at the outset. This fact will diminish their popularity.

Finally, this station discovered that Senator Helms reacted angrily today over having been charged with violating security regulations in handing over classified reports dealing with Chile's situation. This will create new problems for the CIA. In addition, the candidate he was backing in his home state, North Carolina, lost the nomination.

These many failures are understood to have resulted in the loss of his credibility and the forsaking of many friends who no longer believe in him. He still enjoys the sympathy of the news media, however, because he is the only one in the Senate who produces news bombshells of great effect in the United States and abroad. Yet other serious senators, such as legislator Goodwin -- a former astronaut -- turn their backs on him in principle so as not to commit themselves to senseless adventures, although they risk being charged with being soft in the struggle against drugs.

PDC Criticizes Campaign

PA031755 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 2a

[Declaration issued by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]; date not given -- passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] //Since the creation of our party 25 years ago, Christian Democrats have defended our people's right to self-determination and have rejected foreign intervention in our internal affairs. Therefore, throughout our existence as a party, we have struggled for the total nationalization of the Panama Canal.//

Warning made 4 months ago:

Four months ago, in the face of reports published by THE NEW YORK TIMES in which grave accusations were made against General Noriega, //we warned that the military echelons' political interventionism, violation of human rights, and corruption, involving even drug trafficking activites, threaten our sovereignty and the exercising of our sovereign rights over the canal.//

On several occasions, we demanded from the progovernment sectors a direct reply to those charges. The only reply from those sectors was a hypothesis about a conspiracy by Panamanian traitors and U.S. imperialists to prevent Panama from assunming control of the canal. No one in Panama believed that hypothesis. Even an authorized Catholic Church spokesman considered it "unconvincing," and stressed the need for a satisfactory explanation. //The PDC legislators in the Legislative Assembly proposed the creation of a Panamanian probing commission to investigate those charges, which was rejected by the progovernment majority.//

Present Sicuation:

Now that the U.S. Congress, supported by notable liberal and conservative senators, have approved an investigation by U.S. agency, the progovernment sectors have launched a new campaign of false propaganda. //This campaign is contrary to the profound values of Panamanian nationalism.//

The same ones who considered "potable" the DeConcini and Nunn Amendments, which permits U.S. military intervention in our territory; the same ones who placed themselves "under the Pentagon's umbrella," and have organized joint operations permitting thousands of U.S. soldiers to move about our cities and countryside in combat gear; the same ones who sent a written report to General Galvin [Commander-in-chief, U.S. Southern Command] explaining the reasons for President Ardito Barletta's removal; the same ones who have negotiated with U.S. officials over changes in our penal code without informing the country beforehand; the same ones who are imposing on our people's productive forces the structural changes demanded by international organizations...now consider an investigation of their participation in the international crime of drug trafficking, in violations of Panamanians' human rights, and in the atrocious decapitation of Hugo Spadafora an affront to our national sovereignty.

//What they are really disclosing through their campaign is their fear that proof of their criminality will be discovered and presented to the national and international public.// They are afraid the agencies that so far have supported them and concealed their antidemocratic and corrupt practices will have to reveal what they probably already know with all certainty.

PDC Pronouncement:

//The PDC holds the military echelons responsible for the discredit that their conduct brings to our country and to the Defense Forces, which as a professional institution are necessary for our security and defense.// We protest the hypocrisy of the progovernment campaign. We condemn the misconceptions promoted through that campaign, by mixing up the interests of an antidemocratic and corrupt regime with the authentic Panamanian nationalistic values. We reaffirm our sovereignty and our exercising full sovereignty over the canal are further jeopardized each day with the continuation of the current regime. We proclaim that the Panamanian people's true nationalism, //democratic nationalism//, defends Panama's sovereignty over the canal, promotes the canal's neutrality with no military intervention in our territory, demands respect for our country's self-determination in legal and economic matters, and encourages the struggle to raise our institutions' moral standards and built a real democracy.

[Signed] Ricardo Arias Calderon, PDC president.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ANALYZES PROBLEM OF REFUGEES

PA031655 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Danilo Jimenez Veiga, minister-adviser of the presidency, has said the country's mechanisms to deal with the problem of refugees are insufficient. This conclusion was reached after 4 and 1/2 hours of analyzing the problem caused by the mass entrance of refugees into the country.

The problem was analyzed by ministers, the second fice president, and officials of national and international agencies involved in helping the refugees. The participants in the interministerial meeting to analyze the refugee problem did not decide on any specific policy to follow. Jimenez Veiga explained that the objective of the meeting was to brief the participants about the magnitude of the problems caused by the refugees and to view the problem from a Central American perspective. Once informed about the magnitude of the problem, the participants concluded that actions must be coordinated and that all the agencies involved with the refugees must follow general guidelines and coordination.

The main problem the government confronts is not the 30,000 refugees but the foreigners who enter the country and who do not register or request the status of refugee. The problem is greater with those foreigners, and the government does not know how to confront it because it is very complex, Minister Jiminez Viega said. He explained that it is complex because they number more than 150,000, and it is difficult to know what they are doing and where they are living. He said this situation merits a separate analysis and that the first step is to identify this problem.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BARBADOS APPOINTED -- The Costa Rican Government has appointed Rene Castro H. as the new Costa Rican ambassador to Barbados. [Summary] [San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Sep 86 p 2 PA]

NEW CANADIAN, GUATEMALAN AMBASSDORS -- The new ambassadors of Canada and Guatemala, Stanely Edward Gooch and Juan Carlos Pree Crespo, respectively, presented their credentials yesterday to acting President Jorge Manuel Dengo. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 86 PA]

MORE AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- San Jose, 9 September (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Costa Rican Government appointed 20 of its representatives in Europe, Asia, America, and to three international organizations. Of the 25 diplomatic representations that Costa Rica has in the world, 20 already have their ambassadors. Still to be appointed are the new envoys to Nicaragua, the Soviet Union, France, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Argentina. Vivienne Rivera de Solis will represent Costa Rica at UNESCO and Elias Soley Soler will be the representative to UNESCO's General Assembly in Geneva. Mario Charpentrier will be the new ambassador to Guatemala, and Jesus Fernandez has been ratified in his post as the Costa Rican Ambassador to El Salvador. Jorge Alfredo Robles was appointed the new envoy in Portugal; Otto Escalante is the new ambassador to the FRG, and Daniel Ratton is the ambassador to Belgium. Tomas Soley Soler will be the ambassador in Ecuador and Manuel Francisco Rojas in Chile. Edgar Viquez will represent Costa Rica in the Dominican Republic and Ruben Ancon in Taiwan. [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2138 GMT 9 Sep 86 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON REBEL PLANS, U.S. AID

PA020410 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta told newsmen this morning that conversations with Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez Contreras on the border problem were very fruitful. We also discussed other important issues and we concluded that the Central American situation is getting worse because there is not a dialogue going. We also regretted Nicaragua's decision to submit the problem it has with Honduras and Costa Rica to the International Court of Justice at The Hague, with which it broke the nature and spirit of the dialogue.

We also decided to reactivate the Tegucigalpa Group as a consultative forum. We also considered the possiblty of the Tegucigalpa Group, of which Guatemala is only an observer, submitting the Central American probiem to the 16th OAS General Assembly, which opens on 10 November in Guatemala.

Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta also told the newsmen that, in his opinion, the guerrillas are going to increase their actions now that the dialogue has fallen through. Here is part of Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta's news conference:

[Begin recording] [question indistinct]

[Acevedo] I think they are giving it serious thought. I believe this because of the type of offensive they are implementing. They are intimidating the civilian population. They are going to the extreme of attacking the civilian population. I would not be a bit surprised if they continued indiscriminately increasing their attacks against the population by planting more mines and gunning down more buses.

These were some of the things that most impressed the Human Rights Commission. The laws will have to be revised and the judicial branch will have to undergo some reforms. I have the impression -- I hope I am not wrong -- that the Salvadoran people will approve the report when it is turned in because it is for the best of the Salvadoran people, the Armed Forces, and the country's image.

[Question indistinct]

[Acevedo] The reports on a reduction of U.S. aid were based on the U.S. Government plan to try to reduce its budget. The plan will affect Latin American countries, especially the Central American countries. But considering that our countries' economic situation is so serious and that our countries' faith in the democratic system could be affected, the United States has reconsidered -- it had to --its decision and has decided not to reduce its aid, not just in the military area, but also in the very important economic area.

You can be sure the people are not going to criticize the government or the Christian Democratic Party. They are going to criticize the democratic system, which has been unable to meet their most basic economic and social needs.

[Question] A U.S. Government official said the solution to the Nicaraguan problem could be the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR. What is your opinion?

[Acevedo] The TIAR is an instrument used to denounce a country that attacks another. However, in such cases the TIAR is not the only important organization; the OAS is also important. With Foreign Secretary Lopez Contreras, we talked about the possibility of submitting a plan to the OAS General Assembly when it opens in Guatemala. [end recording]

Acevedo Peralta also talked about his trip to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. We have agreed on the strategy we are going to use. We are going to jointly agree to go before the International Court of Justice. We are also going to submit the agreement which created the tripartite commission for refugees, which we approved in San Jose, Costa Rica. We also agreed that in our respective messages to the UN General Assembly, we are going to condemn terrorism and subversion in the world and in Central America.

DUARTE TO SUBMIT NEW DRAFT BILL TO ASSEMBLY

PA040402 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 pp 3, 31

[Text] President Duarte announced yesterday, without greatly elaborating, he will submit a new draft bill to the National Assembly this week.

He explained that it will make it mandatory for 18-year-old youths to render military service without distinction.

The president made the statement when he visited the Assembly to discuss the new laws, which were read at the plenary session on that very day, with the deputies of his party's bloc.

President Duarte did not elaborate on the draft bill but hinted that upon turning 18, all youths must enter military service and see action regardless of their economic status.

"We are at war, and all of us must endure it and suffer it," he said.

Regarding the war tax, he said that like mandatory military service, it is "a historic duty" under the circumstances.

In conclusion, he said the taxes are aimed at tackling the crisis. He noted we have endured the crisis because of the aid we have received from friendly countries and that otherwise, the colon would have had to be devalued to 500 or 600 colones to $1. "One cannot live off charity all the time," he asserted.

Duarte Comments on Service

PA032224 San Slavador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has accused three labor unions of promoting popular insurrection and following the guerrillas' plans. The charges are based on documents currently in the hands of the government.

[Begin Duarte recording] The UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers], Fenastras [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation], and the newly created CSC [expansion unknown], which was founded specifically to carry out all the destabilization plans contained in an FMLN document that we came upon 2 months ago. [sentence as heard] This document lays out the details of the policy of destabilization and its end, the takeover of power, allegedly in 1968 [year as heard], which would take place simultaneously with a popular uprising led by the UNTS and the labor unions. The idea is to convince workers that that is the way to resolve problems. [end recording]

President Duarte made those remarks after meeting with the members of the engineers association at the Salvadoran Chamber of the Construction Industry, where the members of that organization briefed him on the problems their sector is facing. They specifically asked him to help expedite the disbursement of loans and to have various ministries that owe constructors money to repay those debts.

The president said the Public Works Ministry assets total 1.21 billion colones, which will be invested in projects that will be put out for public bidding. He said debt payments will be expedited, explaining that government offices will sign commitments that will be good as transferable bonds.

Mr Duarte discussed compulsory military service. He said the law is designed to give compliance to a constitutional provision stating all citizens between the ages of 18 and 30 must serve in the compulsory military service, regardless of sex. The law will establish the process by which people will be drafted, which will be by drawing. The method will no longer be to take peasants into headquarters. Now, people will have to register and there will be drawings that will determine who will serve. This applies to the compulsory military service. However, the law will also provide for voluntary military service. This will be done in various ways. The person can serve either in the Army, where his term will be shorter because it is voluntary service, or in other fields, including the social services that the Armed Forces approve as valid. These may include the voluntary fire fighter corps, Red Cross, or other institutions that need staffing for vital social services. [end recording]

The president said that all citizens must register, but only those whose names are drawn will have to serve.

FSLN Rejects Bill

PA040326 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In addition to the new tax package the Duarte administration has already announced, the regime has presented a new bill to reinforce the beastly method of forceful recruitment. Duarte finds that sinking the people into poverty is not enough. He is now preparing to extract from them the worst of all taxes, that is, to collect from the people the blood of their children.

We call on the entire people to struggle against mandatory military service recruitment.

Not to [passage indistinct].

No more Salvadoran blood for a war imposed by the gringos!

POLICE DETAIN FAL'S COMMANDER 'ALEJANDRO'

PA040305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Treasury Police have captured a rebel commander regarded as one of the most important leaders of the Armed Forces of Liberation [FALP), one of the country's five guerrilla groups.

Julio Cesar Ramos, Commander "Alejandro," was detained while riding a bus from the western Department of Santa Ana to San Salvador. The official police communique does not indicate the date of the detention.

According to the police, the rebel leader admitted that he was born in San Miguel Department and that he helped found the Salvadoran Communist Party PCS, and the Communist Youth. In addition, he became a PCS political commission member after he attended a training course in the Soviet Union. He also visited Vietnam and Nicaragua, the security organization reported.

According to the police, "Alejandro" was in charge of doing "party work among the people." He visited northern Morazan Department, where he participated in the planning and execution of the Fourth FMLN Congress with PCS Secretary General Shafik Jorge Handal.

The police also reported the capture of Jose Merino Montoya, "Bernardino," in San Salvador recently. Merino Montoya has been a FAL member since 1979. According to the police, "Bernardino" was sent to Cuba in 1981 for political and military training and participated inn rebel actions in San Vicente Department in Central El Salvador.

REBELS CHARGE HONDURAN ARMY INCURSION 26 SEP

PA031531 (Clandestine) Radio Cenceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] It has been reported that on 26 September, Honduran Army troops passed 3 km inside Salvadoran territory in the northern part of La Union Department. The Honduran troops sent as far as Pipil, a hamlet in Monteca Canton, Poloros Jurisdiction. The report added that the Honduran soldiers threatened and abused the Salvadoran residents of that area.

The Honduran troops' incursion 3 km inside our Salvadoran territory was carried out with the authorization and agreement of Military Detachment No 3 of La Union, which needs the Honduran Army for its operations in that northern part of La Union Department.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO, QUINOMES MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on the visit to Spain by Guatemalan President Cerezo and Foreign Minister Quinones, see the 6 October issue of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

$18 MILLION IN CREDIT, AID OBTAINED FROM SPAIN

PA041700 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] President Cerezo yesterday announced in Madrid Spanish Government financing for $18 million on 10 specific projects. There will be $15 million in the form of credits and financing and the remaining $3 million will be donated. Cerezo presented to the Spanish Government a list of 18 projects for bilateral cooperation, but only 10 were approved. These will be for low cost housing, rural infrastructure, and socioeconomic and technical cooperation.

Cerezo also accepted a $240 million debt owed to a private Spanish bank by Ingusa [expansion unknown]. However, he also added that the original Ingusa project is not feasible at present. Cerezo also announced that before December, the first payment will be made on a debt contracted by the government of General Romero Lucas which the present government will have to pay.

HONDURAS

REGALADO WARNS OF EXISTENCE OF 'INSTIGATORS'

PA031251 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] In a radio and television network interview, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, said last night that professional instigators are trying to undermine the unity of the Honduran people and institutions.

General Regalado Hernandez talked about the celebrations to be held marking Soldier's Day this Friday, but he did not mention the recent crisis experienced by the Armed Forces under his command.

This was Regalado Hernandez's first public appearance after last week's failed military conspiracy, which culminated in the fall of Colonel Guillermo Thuman Cordon, the Honduran Army chief, and Colonel Amilcar Castillo, the chief of the joint general staff. General Regalado Hernandez said that in confronting the instigators' actions, our slogan should be to build, not to destroy; to defend, not to attack; to unite, not to divide; and to strengthen, not to weaken, in order to forge an honorable homeland.

Thus, while General Humberto Regalado Hernandez reported the existence of professional instigators who are trying to undermine the unity of the Honduran people and institutions, he did not specifically identify any such professional instigators.

EPS TROOPS REPORTEDLY ENTER HONDURAN TERRITORY

PA050512 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- On Thursday, EPS troops made an incursion into Honduran territory and burned the house of a coffee grower. The incursion took place near Las Limas village, Alauca Jurisdiction, in northeastern El Paraiso Department, located along the Nicaraguan border.

The burned out house belonged to coffee grower Manuel de Jesus Vallecillo. He and his family abandoned the house 2 days ago because of constant threats by the Sandinists.

Las Limas is located a mere 2 km from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, and only 8 km from the city of El Paraiso.

According to reports gathered by Honduran newspaper LA TRIBUNA and published today in Tegucigalpa: "The material losses total $25,000." The newspaper also stated that there is a military border guard detachment in the zone but that it did not detect the Sandinist incursion. However, it did give a reprt on the aftermath of the incursion to the Honduran Foreign Ministry.

There are several Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary camps in the El Paraiso Department in full view of Honduran authorities who officially deny their presence. The anti-Sandinists have called the zone they are occupying "new Nicaragua". It is believed that in this zone there are 12,000 armed men and their families. The Nicaraguan population could rise to 120,000.

Nicaraguans have removed approximately 16,000 Hondurans from a 460 square km area and the Sandinists regularly go there in an effort to destroy the contra camps.

FUSEP, DIN CHIEFS DEPART FOR MIAMI, EUROPE

PA031708 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1206 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Report by Jorge Diaz del Castillo]

[Text] Colonel Leonel Riera Lunatti, Public Security Force [FUSEP] general commander, left the country suddenly this morning without announcing the reasons for his departure.

Col Riera Lunatti, who was appointed FUSEP commander 20 days ago replacing Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez Valladares, arrived at Toncontin International Airport at 0800 today, precisely when a plane of the Salvadoran airline TACA wa about to depart for Miami. Riera Lunatti was wearing a brown jacket and beige trousers. Riera Lunatti boarded the plane under heavy police guard. The director and subdirector of the Department of National Investigation [DIN], Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Justino Pinel Calix and Alvaro Flores Ponce, respectively, were in the airport at the time of departure. Several DIN officials and Honduran Air Force officers were also present.

Unofficially, it was reported that DIN director Pinel CALIX was accompanying Riera Lunatti. A curious detail is that Riera Lunatti did not enter the airport by the main entrance but by the north entrance, and he arrived precisely when the plane was about to depart.

We tried to learn more about this case, but the sources were reticent. However, Radio America learned that Riera Lunatti and Pinel Calix will stay in Miami for some time before proceeding on to Spain and Yugoslavia, where they will participate in a military program that will last approximately 15 days.

As of today, Riera Lunatti is replaced by Lieutenant Colonel (Tercero Bertran), who was the DIN inspector general.

We repeat: FUSEP Commander General Colonel Leonel Aquiles Riera Lunatti and DIN Director Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Pinel Calix left the country this morning for Yugoslavia.

NICARAGUA

OFFICERS TO BE TRIED BY 'REVOLUTIONARY LAW'

PA032331 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Four Interior Ministry officers who served in the 6th Region are being tried at the judge advocate's office for misuse of authority and prisoner mistreatment, Capt Dora Esther Medina, Interior Ministry political chief for Matagalpa and Jinotega, reported today.

Capt Medina has reported that proceedings against the officers involved were initiated for their disobeying an implicit order of Interior Minister Tomas Borge to spare the physical integrity of the prisoners under their charge.

She said that prisoner mistreatment contradicts the Interior Ministry's principles. She added that such wrong and isolated acts are punished severely.

She added that this case was reported by the prisoners' relatives at the Interior Ministry's offices for public complaints in the 6th Region. The ministry has similar offices in the other regions of the country. The proper investigation was made at once. When the charge was proved to be true, those involved were turned over to the judge advocate's office, where they will be tried and punished according to revolutionary law.

NUNEZ ASSESSES WORK ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PA032215 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] The Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], the communist Party of Nicaragua [PCdeN], and the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] have already appointed their delegates to attend the multilateral talks with the FSLN.

National Assembly President Commander Carlos Nunez yesterday said he received a letter from these five parties, and another letter from the movement led by Liberal Eduardo coronado, expressing their willingness to meet soon to agree on a poossible agenda of the topics to be discussed during those talks.

He added that the first task will be to select and sort out all the points agreed upon during the bilateral talks that ended on Monday and discuss a specific PSN proposal, which concurs with the FSLN position that the first point to be discussed should be the preamble.

However, Nunez added that this does not rule out listing points that are not specifically linked to the constituion.

In a quick evaluation of the constitutional work conducted so far, the Sandinist leader said that it is "becoming stable; it is reaching a point in which suspicion and mistrust are being left behind and reason is prevailing," and in which all the representatives participate by trying to improve and enhance the content of the articles under discussion.

By way of example, he mentioned the four motions introduced by Mauricio Diaz of the PPSC -- which were approved almost unanimously Tuesday morning except for the PML [as published] -- and the elimination of other articles and the inclusion of two more, which were also approved unanimously.

"I feel that this is a very important change regarding the course of the discussions, because it means that the parties are now joining efforts to arrive at the content of the constitution, and that they may in fact serve the goals we support," Nunez said.

He trusted that in the next weeks the levels of consultation, exchange, and negotiation among the parties regarding the most controversial points will be carried out "more calmly, without redundancy, and that we will be able to advance more quickly with the constitutional debates."

The constitutional sessions will be suspended all next week since Commander Nunez and several members of the Assembly's presidency will travel to Argentina to attend the Interparliamentary Union Conference.

In this respect, he stated he will report to the 103 parliaments within that organization on the current constitutional work in Nicaragua so as to "expand the view others have of this work."

Nunez regretted that several ANN reports on the views international figures have of Nicaragua's constitution, have not been carried in the local media. "Our news media are not concerned with presenting the international views on the constitution work underway," he said.

BRIEFS

CUBAN VICE MINISTER VISITS -- One of the Cuban vice ministers of light industry [not further identified] visited the Texnica [Textilera de Nicaragua, S.A.] textile factory on 15 September to exchange views on the development of the Cuban textile industry. The visit is also aimed at making preparations for an intergovernmental cooperation meeting on light industries between Cuba and Nicaragua. The Cuban stated that the cooperation will involve the training of Nicaraguans in Cuba and assistance by Cuban technical advisers in this and other industries. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Sep 86 PA]

CASTRO GREETS SHEVARDNADZE ON ARRIVAL 5 OCT

PA060040 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] This Sunday [5 October], Cuban President Fidel Castro greeted Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. The Soviet official is making a brief visit to Cuba.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba; Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; and Soviet Ambassador to Havana Aleksandr Kapto, among other important people, were also present at the airport.

The talks between the Soviet delegation and the Cuban authorities began this afternoon. Shevardnadze will leave Havana for Moscow this evening. He participated in the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, in New York, where he met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz. He also visited Canada and Mexico.

Talks Held, Departure

FL061157 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Politburo and foreign minister, was seen off at Havana's air terminal by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and ministers, at the conclusion of a brief working visit to Cuba.

Prior to departure, official talks between delegations of the two countries were held in this capital. The delegations were headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Also participating in the talks for the Cuban side were Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Politburo and Secretariat member Jorge Risquet; and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister. Participating in the talks for the Soviet side were Aleksandr Kapto, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassasor to Cuba; Vice Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh; and Vladimir Kazimirov, director of the first Latin American countries department of the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting demonstrated once more the growing strength of cooperation and friendship between the two parties and fraternal peoples, and the projection toward a broad and multilateral exchange of views on domestic and foreign policies of Cuba and the Soviet Union, which are of reciprocal interest.

Fidel Castro was extensively briefed on the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. The importance of Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative aimed at organizing a working meeting with the U.S. President to attain progress in security problems was stressed by the two sides.

RAUL CASTRO RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

FL030054 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] This afternoon FAR Minister and Army General Raul Castro received at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport Hungarian National Defense Minister Colonel General Ferenc Karpati. The combatants of the Hungarian People's Army and of our Revolutionary Armed Forces symbolically embraced as their highest officials met at the foot of the aircraft's ramp.

Ferenc Karpati is heading a high-level official and friendly delegation that will remain in the land of Jose Marti until 12 October.

When this report was being written, the Hungarian Defense Minister and Army Gen Raul Castro were on their way to visit Lieutenant General Antonion Maceo's tomb located in Cachual, where the official welcome ceremony took place.

Meets With Karpati

FL041219 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and FAR minister, has met at Minfar [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] with Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian national defense minister and the high-level delegation which he heads.

The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere appropriate for the relations that characterize our people, government, and armed forces, and they discussed topics of mutual interest for strengthening the combative fraternity between the two armed forces.

Hungarian Minister Gets Award

FL041818 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee aned FAR minister, has decorated Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian national defense minister, with the Order of Solidarity. Karpati is heading a military delegation from that sister country on an official visit to Cuba. [passage omitted]

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEDREGAL ARRIVES

FL041138 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has arrived in Cuba on an official visit. He was met at the international airport by Acting Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera.

Bedregal Gutierrez said that this is the first time a Bolivian foreign minister has visited Cuba and that his visit to our country is one of cooperation, fraternity, and understanding.

HAVANA REPORTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAITI

PA042014 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] At least seven people were wounded when police violently repressed about 1,500 demonstrators in Gonaives, Haiti, who were demanding the resignation of the National Government Council [CNG]. An undetermined number of demonstrators were arrested and shops and government offices were closed.

Demonstrations against the CNG were also held in Paix, Jeremie, and Les Cayes. CNG Chief General Henri Namphy threatened last night to strongly repress the protests occurring throughout the week in Port-au-Prince and the main cities of the country.

Namphi Speech Noted

FL031834 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, Haiti's president of the National Council of Government, in his first speech to the nation, accused a small group of politicians of being responsible for the week-long antigovernment demonstrations organized throughout the country.

The growing waves of protest against the National Council of Government were extended yesterday to three other southern cities, where hundreds of demonstrators marched carrying placards and chanting slogans against government ministers and officials.

Similiar demonstrations are scheduled for today, Friday, and tomorrow, Saturday.

CASTRO DISCUSSES 'PLUS-WORK' CONSTRUCTION

FL011528 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1213 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] With the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, 75 construction microbrigades have been established in Havana City. These units today began the construction of 76 housing units using the "plus-work" [construction work in addition to regular job] system. Likewise, by year's end, they will begin building other social projects, 560 child-care centers and 10 polytechnical schools, among them.

In his closing remarks at the ceremony, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro termed a decisive approach the use of "plus-work" microbrigades in the construction of these projects.

[Begin Castro recording] In reality, that argument lacks validity because the microbrigades were never conceived as a ...[leaves thought unfinished] surplus workers. In other words, an effort has to be made with "plus-work." What was happening is that there was a surplus of workers in the factories, and many of them established the microbrigades, and it was not necessary to organize the "plus-work" because they had surplus workers. With a little organization and rationalization, there were surplus workers.

There were some centers which conducted the movement with actual "plus-work." I can recall the Vanguardia Socialista, which built a lot of housing. It was one of the first ones in the Alamar suburb. They even canceled one shift [at their regular work center] and extended the hours of the other shifts. This was done in some factories. It is possible that some centers will have to make greater efforts; in others there could be surplus workers.

But, the conception of the microbrigades was not based on surplus workers, but based on "plus-work." If one center had 1,000 workers and could assign 30 or 40 of them to construction work, the rest of the workers did the work of those 30 or 40 men at the work center. In those days, the number of men was 33; I do not know if the same number is being used today. There were some centers that even organized two or three microbrigades; they wanted to build a lot of houses. They simply used the "plus-work" formula.

Thus, the argument lacks validity. It seemed that if the system of managment and planning of the economy would so perfectly organize everything at the factories to the point that there were no surplus workers at the factories, then there would be a surplus work force for construction work. [as heard] It turned out that there were surplus workers in the factories and surplus work forces for construction work. What we now have in reality is a calamity in construction work. [words indistinct] And another thing is the reality. The reality did not coincide in the least with what had come out of the head of some persons. [end recording]

Elsewhere in his speech, Fidel referred to the construction of housing with self-help -- a large number of them. The state has also built a certain amount of housing. But, the most serious problems, the ones which have not been solved, are here in the capital and perhaps in other cities, such as Santiago de Cuba.

The method of self-help housing construction should not be rejected. If the materials are available and there is room for construction, the self-help construction method could help solve the housing problem. This we do not deny. But in many places, like Moa, a remote area where a gigantic industry is under construction and where all the social development has yet to be initiated -- such as hospitals, schools, child-care centers, theaters, etc. -- a large housing program is required that only the state can carry out.

It should also be mentioned that self-help housing construction is not always the most just or equitable. Sometimes those who need the housing the most do not have the lot on which to build. Sometimes those who need the housing the most do not have the materials. Sometimes those who need the housing the most do not have a lot of money to buy the materials in the black market or to buy stolen materials. Many times the stolen materials are bought at any price. There was some cement lost in traffic. Steel rods were lost in traffic. We have learned of entire loads of steel rods which were taken to Pinar del Rio, where the new millionaires, who were selling at exorbitant prices in the so-called peasant free market, would buy steel rods and cement and build anything they wanted.

Many times we have gone to remote places and found concrete houses. Will the owner of such a house ever join a cooperative? Never again after owning such a house. We will never make the cooperative movement work. [laughter in the audience]

Some housing has been built. Some workers are able to get materials and credits for that purpose. But, in the capital of the republic, we cannot solve the problem with self-help housing construction, because in the capital of the republic there is no room for building. Who can find space in old Havana, centro Havana, and many other places? In some remote areas of the captial, there is some land, possibly one lot. We are looking for them to build family doctors' home-offices. [end recording]

In another part of the speech, the commander in chief explained the need for [words indistinct] in Havana City. [begin recording] We have also requested that all the land available be surveyed to see how many houses can be built in the capital. For some time now, plans have been prepared that even call for the demolition of old buildings and entire blocks to build some new tall buildings. Well, a new element was introduced into all this: The housing law and its implications. A large number of claims for lots began to be seen. There was a time when it seemed the lots were at the disposal of the people to build what was needed, and with many open spaces. Sometimes you would find a lot where you could put up a building with 30 housing units, but you could not do that because someone had claimed it. It belonged to him and he had begun to build in the middle of that lot.

That is not the way to utilize the land in the capital, there is not enough of it. It is fine if the cemetary does not have much land. After all, they can bury us, and later on they unbury us. Later on they can make flour or ashes out of our bones, and put everybody in a small talcum powder box. Fine. We will always find space to keep our remains, but, gentlemen, the land we need to live [words indistinct]. I have a tidy home. I have a decent home. In my judgment, under socialism this cannot be a subject of speculations and commercialism. I believe that land should be used according to the needs of the population, of society, especially when there is not enough of it.

If we were in Camaguey, we would have an enormous amount of open space which is not even fertile that can be used for building. Camaguey can spread out. And in almost all towns and cities in the country's interior, individual housing units can be built. The space is there. But neither Havana nor Santiago de Cuba has that possibility. The city of Santiago de Cuba is squeezed between the mountains and sea. We cannot find the solution in individual housing units, because on that road we will get to Batabano.

Little houses will cover all the land, not only in the city but in the Province of Havana, the length and breadth of it, and it is there where we have to produce vegetables, milk, and foodstuff for a population of 2,600,000 or 2,700,000 inhabitants, the population of the two Havanas. We have to get our water from there too, which is why it is so necessary to save and to farm the land for 2.7 million people, and to save water for the 2.7 million people plus their industries.

In addition, we are an important sugar exporter. Havana Province alone exports as much sugar as the Dominican Republic. The province is a great sugar exporter and produces foreign exchange for the country. In the same way, it exports agricultural products, exports tobacco and exports peppers. It even exports citrus fruits. Sometime ago, a plan for the supply of the capital with citrus fruits was developed -- a plan which prospered and now has a high productivity. But as in other plans, it did not do as well. It became necessary to use those citrus fruits to fulfill export commitments.

Thus, in the country's capital, and in the country's western provinces, in Havana, in the two provinces, we have special problems and special circumstances [words indistinct] for a truly wise and [word indistinct] use of natural resources and, especially, [word indistinct] waterworks of the entire province, of electrical communications, and of telephone communications, are very numerous. Since we are in the capital, we cannot resort to self-help housing construction.

Of course, those who had a one-story house and could build another story above it, that is perfectly okay. Those who had a backyard and could build in it, that is perfectly okay; that is good; that is rational. We are not about to knock down that house, above all not in those suburbs on the outskirts of the capital, where it is possible [to build].

In addition, We even believe that there are some small lots in the capital. [Words indistinct] build doctors' home-offices. We have to build some 4,000, although not all of them are going to be separate private home -- offices. [words indistinct] In the same building will be located the office and home of the doctor, and, in the future, of the nurse, as well.

We have to build not only home -- offices, but in the future we will have to build old folks' homes. In the future we will have to build places for physical education, gymnasiums, etc. We will have to build places for recreation for youth, students, and the adult population. And really we have to plan carefully what to do with each piece of land. That is why we are asking that things be done differently here -- in Havana and Santiago -- different from any other city in the country, that each piece of land. [words indistinct]. And of course, wherever possible, there is only one space left there. It can be assigned to workers to do [words indistinct]. We are not planning to do away with self-help housing construction.

Now, what have we asked? Materials have a certain price. [words indistinct] We have asked how much the materials cost to build a self-help housing unit. We have asked about a problem here in the capital -- that the distribution of materials be supervised, even if it means a little more work. Unfortunately, it means a little more bureaucratism, because sale in the free market, as is done today with many of those materials, typically involves people coming all the way from Pinar del Rio to get them. The guy with a truck -- one of the new rich bought cement bags, other things, and steel rods, and went back to Pinar del Rio.

And many people come here to the capital to buy materials which have been allotted to the capital. Once again, the one buying the materials is somebody with lots of money, or somebody who might have friends who can obtain them here or there.

So we have decided to have the party-oriented people's governments in the municipalities carry out the distribution. Fine. They will distribute the materials needed to build a house for the workers, so that the lumpen, thieves, [words indistinct] and the new rich will not be the only ones to have the right to build a house here in the capital. Instead, it will be the workers. And if they do not have the money, the state will lend the money at a very low interest rate -- at a minimum interest rate. [applause] They may have a loan for whatever the cost of the materials at a minimum interest rate. When I say a minimum, I am thinking of 2 [percent] something trivial [words indistinct]. And for how long? Well, up to 10 years. But if we are building a housing unit and giving it to a person for what he is paying in rent without profit, and 10 years or 20 years to pay it off [words indistinct]. The money which a worker needs when he has a chance to get self-help housing, when the land is there in one of those neighborhoods to make his housing unit. [words indistinct] a loan and 10 years to pay it off. It does not matter. This is always preferable to having some bum buy the materials and build a nice house -- a person who does not work and contributes nothing to society. [applause] [end recording]

HAITI

FOUR INJURED DURING DEMONSTRATIONS IN GONAIVES

PA040303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (AFP) -- At least four people have been injured today in clashes with police in Gonaives, located 180 km from Port-au-Prince, during demonstrations carried out against the National Government Council (CNG) in Haiti today.

Demonstrations have also taken place in Port-de-Paix, Jeremie, and Les Cayes. These protests are being carried out a few days before the elections for constituent assembly. The elections are scheduled for 19 October and have apparently provoked little interest from the population and political parties.

In Gonaives, between 1,000 and 1,500 demonstrators shouted slogans against the CNG and demanded the release of Charlot Jacquelin, a teacher who was arrested on 19 September and whose whereabouts are unknown. The Armed Forces headquarters said it had no news regarding the teacher's case.

The police violently beat the demonstrators, according to reports from Port-au-Prince, and they arrested several, among them a journalist from Radio Independence.

The Army began patrolling the streets, while businesses and public buildings remained closed. Since last week there have been demonstrators every day in Haiti. [passage omitted]

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS FOLLOW NAMPHI SPEECH

FL041155 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] More antigovernment demonstrations rocked Haiti yesterday. Protestors followed an address by Acting President Henri Namphy.

The general said that the certain factions are seeking to lead the nation to do anarchy and terror. The main antigovernment criticisms has focused on the problem of joblessness in Haiti. Small protests mounted in Gonaives and Port-au-Prince resulted in at least eight arrests.